

Chun Sees North Korea Role in Jet Crash

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwao of South Korea said Wednesday that evidence was growing that North Korea planned the sabotage of a Korean Air jet that apparently crashed in Burma Sunday.

The Korean Air jet disappeared while flying from the Middle East to Bangkok. South Korean officials now believe that the plane was destroyed in midair by a bomb, killing all 115 people aboard.

Mr. Chun said Wednesday that preliminary Japanese investigations appear to tie the North Korea to a still unidentified Asian couple that traveled on the jet on the first leg of its flight and then swallowed suicide pills when questioned by police.

"It is a plain fact that North Korea has intensified its provocative moves to obstruct the Seoul Olympics and the upcoming presidential election," Mr. Chun said. The country's first direct presidential election in 16 years is set for Dec. 16.

The 1988 Olympics are scheduled to take place in Seoul next September, but North Korea is trying to have some of the games

moved to Pyoogyang, the North Korean capital.

Many people here said that the bizarre and tragic end of flight 858 is likely to help Roh Tae Woo, the ruling Democratic Justice Party candidate, in the election if North Korean sabotage is confirmed, in his campaign. Mr. Roh, who has Mr. Chun's backing, has emphasized the importance of stability and continuity to contain North Korean aggression.

A spokesman for the ruling party, Lee Min Sup, issued a statement saying the incident should serve as a warning to political leaders "who do not hesitate to make such remarks as will harm the security posture of the nation."

Evidence of North Korean involvement remained tenuous and circumstantial Wednesday night. Wreckage of the jet, believed to lie in jungle near the Burma-Thailand border, has not been found and the cause of the apparent crash remains speculative. Earlier reports that the downed plane had been spotted proved false.

The Japanese police, meanwhile, disclosed new details that appeared to link the two mysterious Asian passengers to a Korean resident of Japan who was involved in a North Korean spy ring several years ago

and has been missing since. Officials said that the Asian couple, traveling as father and daughter on forged Japanese passports, would have had an opportunity to plant a bomb on the jet as it traveled from Baghdad to Abu Dhabi, where they left the plane.

The "father" was traveling under a passport in the name of Shinichi Hachiya. When questioned about the incident Tuesday in Bahrain, the man swallowed a poison pill and died four hours later.

The police believe that the man's true identity may be Akira Miyamoto, an acquaintance of the real Mr. Hachiya, who is still living in Tokyo. The real Mr. Hachiya told the Japanese police that Mr. Miyamoto borrowed his identity papers and passport in 1983 and had obtained a passport in Mr. Hachiya's name on one of those occasions.

Mr. Miyamoto, in turn, is a Korean native who was linked to a North Korean spy ring in 1985, the police said. The police found code books, disappearing ink and other signs of spy equipment in Mr. Miyamoto's apartment in March, 1985, but they have been unable to find him.

The young woman traveling with

her "father," meanwhile, remained in a Bahrain hospital Wednesday and has not been questioned. She had traveled with a forged passport in the name of Mayumi Hachiya, and the police said they do not know her true identity.

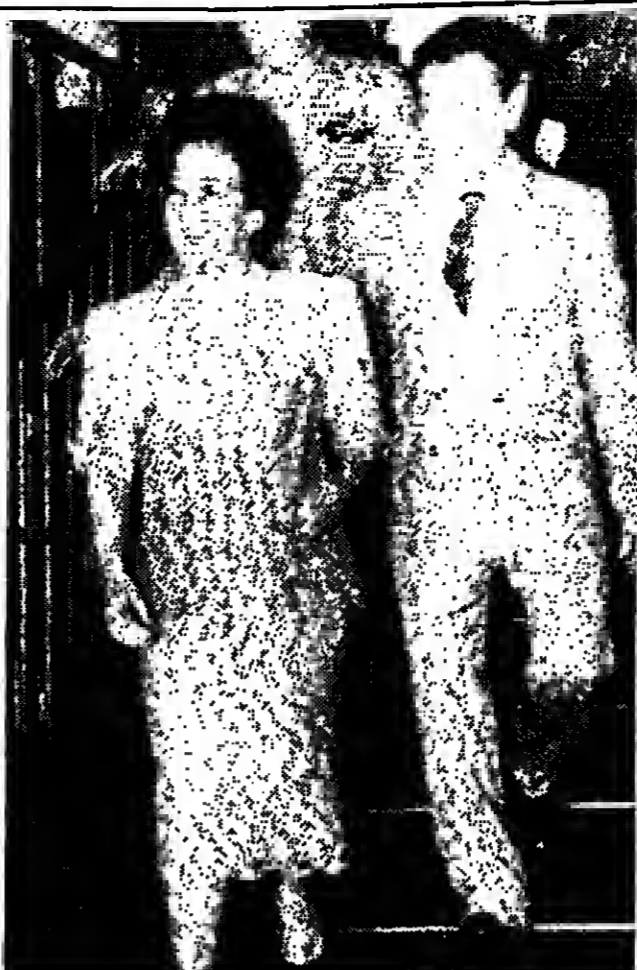
Officials waiting to interrogate the woman at the Defense Force Hospital in Bahrain said Wednesday that her condition had worsened and it had not been possible to question her, Reuters reported. "She is not in a position to talk," one said.

[The Japanese charge d'affaires there, Takeo Natsume, said, "She was stable before but her condition was aggravated today. She is still critically ill." A Japanese source told Agence France-Presse earlier Wednesday that the woman had regained consciousness.]

North Korean media have not reported the plane crash, according to officials here.

The two Koreas have maintained a hostile truce since their civil war ended in 1953, but North Korea has launched sporadic and unpredictable attacks against the south during that time.

In 1983, four cabinet ministers and 13 other South Koreans were killed by a bomb in Burma. Burmese officials concluded that North Korean agents were to blame.



TOGETHER AGAIN — President Corazon C. Aquino of the Philippines leads Vice President Salvador H. Laurel down the steps Wednesday after meeting Cardinal Jaime L. Sin in Manila. It was the first Aquino-Laurel meeting since he resigned as foreign secretary.

Manila May Bar Australian Reporter For Criticism of Investment Climate

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MANILA — The government of President Corazon C. Aquino, in an unusual move against the press, has ordered an Australian journalist expelled from the Philippines for writing articles criticizing the country as a bad place for business investment.

The expulsion order against Michael Byrnes, correspondent of the Australian Financial Review, was considered startling because Mrs. Aquino campaigned for office on a pledge to restore press freedom and out to resort to the same heavy-handed methods of controlling the media as her predecessor, the deposed president Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Late on Wednesday, however, there was uncertainty within the government as to whether the order would actually be carried out.

The order for Mr. Byrnes' expulsion, based on a telex recommendation from the Philippine ambassador to Australia, the Byrnes article, published in the Nov. 26 issue of the review, said that Australian investors "should be more selective and informed, concentrating on the successful economies of the region and avoiding the lemons."

At one point in the article — a

regionwide look at business conditions in Southeast Asia — Mr. Byrnes called the Philippines "a massive time-waster."

Philippine government officials said Mr. Byrnes' articles were "subversive" and aimed at discouraging Australian businesses from coming here.

Mr. Byrnes, who said he writes "realistic, straightforward" articles on the Philippines economic scene, in the past has been sharply critical of government corruption. In a Nov. 12 commentary, he called the Philippines one of the most corrupt countries in Asia.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus last night upheld the expulsion order — overruling an earlier move by Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno to rescind it. But at the same time Mr. Manglapus invited Mr. Byrnes to appeal.

Mr. Byrnes, 39, said earlier that the move against him was "political" and he would leave the country Thursday. But after Mr. Manglapus' request, Mr. Byrnes formally appealed the expulsion order last night, according to CBS News correspondent Gabino Tabumar, who is president of the Foreign Correspondents Club of the Philippines.

The last journalist ordered expelled from the country was a correspondent for the Far Eastern Economic Review in 1977. Mr. Ta-

banar said he managed to work quietly with Marcos officials to get the order overturned on appeal. In 1979, Mr. Marcos barred the then-Manila bureau chief for the Associated Press from re-entering the country after leaving for a vacation in Hong Kong.

Since Mrs. Aquino came to power in February 1986, the Philippines has been widely considered to have the freest and liveliest press in the region.

Recently, however, Mrs. Aquino reportedly has been annoyed by what she perceives as negative press coverage, from the local press and more particularly from foreign correspondents based here.

The government has taken a series of recent actions against the media, with mixed results.

In October, for example, the government ordered three radio stations closed down and their broadcasting licenses revoked, for airing the views of Marcos loyalists which were considered "subversive."

At the same time, the government ordered an investigation into how a local television station was able to air an hour-long interview with renegade Colonel Gregorio Honasan, despite rules which said that a tape of such an interview must be submitted to the government censorship board.

Rebels' Help Asked

Authorities searching for jet's wreckage asked Burmese rebels Wednesday to guide them through the jungles where it is believed to have crashed, United Press International reported from Kanchanaburi, in western Thailand.

Search parties have targeted their efforts in an area 6 miles (10 kilometers) inside Burma near the Thai border village of Bong Thi, 100 miles northwest of Bangkok. The police asked a local Karen rebel commander to guide rescue parties through the dense jungles where the rebels have been waging a guerrilla war against the Burmese government for nearly 40 years.

Bonn Cautions On French Cheese

Reuters

BONN — The West German Health Ministry warned consumers Wednesday not to eat three varieties of French cheese because of possible bacterial contamination.

The three cheeses are "Le Tourré de L'Aubier," "Lys Bleu" and "Fourme de Bresse." A ministry spokesman said that only one batch of the latter brand was likely to be affected.

A soft Swiss cheese, "Vacherin Mont d'Or," was withdrawn from sale in Switzerland last month because it was contaminated with the potentially lethal bacteria listeria.

U.S. General Discounts Use of A-Bomb in Korea

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — The commander of U.S. forces in South Korea said Wednesday that he could not imagine any scenario in which the United States would use nuclear weapons in Korea.

General Louis C. Menetrey, following standard U.S. policy, said that he would not confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weapons in South Korea. But in answering a question at a forum of Korean and U.S. military experts, he was unusually explicit in ruling out their use.

"I do not envision any circumstance which I can imagine which would require the use of nuclear weapons," the general said.

The United States is widely believed to maintain several hundred tactical nuclear weapons, including atomic demolition mines, stored well south of the Demilitarized Zone bordering North Korea. General Menetrey, who assumed command here last summer, appeared to lead credibility to that belief when he said it would be "pretty dumb" to keep nuclear weapons over the DMZ but did not address the issue of storing them further to the rear.

In any case, he added, "tactical nuclear weapons, wherever they might be, are a deterrent."

The general's comments were made at the close of a three-day conference sponsored by the Council on U.S.-Korean Security Studies. The council is chaired by the retired General Richard G. Stilwell, a former commander in Korea and former deputy undersecretary of defense in the Reagan administration, and the retired General Paik Sun Yup of South Korea.

The presence of nuclear weapons in South Korea is potentially volatile, although this has not become an issue in the South Korean presidential campaign as some officials had feared it might.

North Korea, appealing to nationalistic sentiment among South Korean students, has frequently called for removal of U.S. forces from the peninsula and the formation of a "nuclear-free zone."

The issue of nuclear weapons in South Korea was raised by Peter Hayes, a member of the Energy and Resources Group at the University of California in Berkeley and a critic of U.S. nuclear policy in Korea.

Mr. Hayes said that, in part because of the presence of U.S. nuclear weapons, there may be more danger of a conflict in Korea escalating into nuclear war than anywhere else in the world.

He said that such short-range weapons have little military use because the radioactive fallout would be as dangerous to friendly forces and civilians as to the enemy.

WORLD BRIEFS

Acting Mayor Is Elected in Chicago

CHICAGO — Eugene Sawyer, the longest serving black alderman in Chicago, was elected acting mayor on Wednesday after a chaotic City Council meeting at which spectators, complaining of politicking and supposed back-room agreements over the vote, waved dollar bills and shouted "No Deals!"

Mr. Sawyer, who has ties to the regular Democratic organization, will fill in for the former mayor, Harold Washington, who died Nov. 23 of a heart attack. He will serve until a mayoral election, expected in April 1989, to fill the post for the remainder of Mr. Washington's term if he dies until April 1991.

Mr. Sawyer was elected with the help of many of the white aldermen who once had vigorously opposed Mr. Washington. "The reform movement initiated by Harold Washington shall remain intact and go forward," he said.

19th Game in Chess Match Adjourned

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — The 19th game of the world chess championship was adjourned Wednesday after 40 moves.

Experts said the challenger, Anatoli Karpov, who holds a one-point advantage, was expected to try for a victory in the second session Thursday, but they did not feel that the champion, Gari Kasparov, was in serious danger of losing the game.

The 24-game match is tied at nine points apiece.

GAME 19
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov
1. Nf3	d5	15. Nxd4	Bxd4	29. Rf1a1	Kf1
2. g4	Nf6	16. ed	Nb6	30. Kf2	Ke7
3. c4	e6	17. a4	Rb8	31. Ka3	Ke6
4. Nc3	Qd7	18. a5	Ne4	32. Ra5	Rd6
5. Bg5	Qd8	19. Bxc4	dxc4	33. R1a2	Rd7
6. Bb4	b6	20. Qxc4	Qd6	34. B4	Rd6
7. Bb4	b6	21. Qc5	Qc5	35. Kf4	Rd6
8. Be2	Bb7	22. dxc5	Rb8	36. R2a3	Rd6
9. Bxf6	Bxf6	23. a6	Ba9	37. R1a1	Rd6
10. ed	ed	24. Nf5	Rc5	38. Rf5+	Ke5
11. Qd2	Nd7	25. Nxa7	Bc4	39. Rf5+	Rd6
12. B4	ed	26. Q3	Ra8	40. Re5+	Rd6
13. bc	ed	27. Bxa4	Rc7		Adjourned.
14. Qh3	bc	28. Ra4	Rc6		

Israel Sold Arms to Iran, Papers Show

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Israel sold millions of dollars of explosives, artillery ammunition and shell parts to Iran through a Swedish middleman between 1984 and 1986, according to thousands of documents seized by Swedish customs agents.

Customs officers seized the documents in raids between 1984 and 1986 at offices of Karl-Erik Schmitz, head of Scandinavian Commodity, company in Malmo. About 1,600 pages were made available to journalists. Mr. Schmitz is awaiting trial on smuggling charges.

Pretoria Expands 2 Tribal Homelands

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — The South African government put another 500,000 black people under the rule of tribal homelands Wednesday. Some 12,000 people in Ekangala township, north of Pretoria, will be ruled by neighboring KwaNdebele, where last year blacks protest earlier incorporations of their land into its territory. Some 500,000 people at Botshabelo, described by civil rights workers as the country's largest dumping ground for blacks, will fall under the rule of the tiny, but homeland of QwaQwa, about 125 miles (200 kilometers) away on border of Lesotho.

The government said in a statement that people in Ekangala and Botshabelo would not forfeit their right to work in "white" areas, and for the time being Pretoria would pay for health, schooling and pensions in the two townships.

Accord Is Near on Gibraltar Airport

LONDON (Reuters) — Spain and Britain reached agreement in principle on Wednesday on joint use of the Gibraltar airport, a Spain Embassy spokesman said.

The spokesman declined to give details but said that talks in London between the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and his Spanish counterpart, Francisco Fernandez Ordoñez, could lead to a firm agreement.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Italy Airport Strike Halts 200 Flight

ROME (Reuters) — Nearly 200 flights were canceled Wednesday as Italian airport ground employees held a national strike in protest against Prime Minister Giovanni Goria's veto of an accord over wages.

Alitalia and its ATI subsidiary canceled 40 percent of their international and national flights because of the eight-hour strike, the latest in a series of stoppages that have caused havoc for air travelers for several months.

Wednesday's stoppage was called after Mr. Goria vetoed a proposed settlement that he said would have wrecked the government's effort to keep inflation to 4.5 percent next year. Two further days of strikes planned for Dec. 6 and 14.

Yugoslavia began flights to Israel on Wednesday, and Transport Minister Haim Corfu of Israel said he hoped they would signal renewal of relations severed by Belgrade 20 years ago.

Perle Faults Verification In Arms Pact

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Richard N. Perle, a former Pentagon official whose hard-line views are expected to be influential in the Senate debate over ratification of the new missile treaty, has sharply criticized some of the verification provisions in the treaty.

Speaking Tuesday, Mr. Perle, a former assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, also said that the Senate should consider attaching reservations to the accord.

He suggested, however, that he would ultimately support ratification of the agreement banning shorter- and medium-range arms.

Looking toward the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting next week, Mr. Perle urged President Ronald Reagan not to set a date for a follow-up meeting in Moscow. He said that would put Washington under too much pressure to reach a pact reducing strategic arms.

One issue is whether the verification arrangements for the treaty on intermediate nuclear forces would serve as an adequate precedent for a future agreement reducing strategic- or long-range arms.

Mr. Perle complained that the treaty would not allow short-notice inspections anywhere in the Soviet Union.

Sihanouk and Hun Sen Extend Cambodia Talk

New York Times Service

FERE-EN-TARDENOIS, France — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian leader, met on Wednesday with Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnam-backed Cambodian government, in a first tentative effort to end the country's guerrilla war. The two agreed to extend peace talks by at least another day.

In a brief news conference after the six-hour meeting, Prince Sihanouk said the meeting had been "very warm but frank."

He added that the meetings would continue Thursday and perhaps Friday to work out details for a second round of negotiations to be held in Pyongyang, North Korea. He said that no date had been set for the future talks.

Mr. Hun Sen told reporters that the discussion had been "friendly" and was "an opening for a real solution" to the guerrilla conflict. But he emphasized that no agreement had been reached.

The meeting marked the first time that Prince Sihanouk has entered into negotiations with members of the Cambodian government, which was installed after Vietnam invaded in December 1978 to end the three-year reign of terror by the Communist Khmer Rouge.

The meeting took place in the small French village of Fere-en-Tardenois, about 60 miles (100 kilometers) from Paris in the Champagne country.

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Afghan Leader's Plan For Soviet Withdrawal Held Inadequate by U.S.

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials have described the Afghan government's proposal to have Soviet troops withdraw over a period of 12 months as inadequate.

They said Tuesday that they expected Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, would discuss a formal withdrawal proposal when he meets here with President Ronald Reagan next week.

Afghanistan's proposal, made in a speech Monday by the Afghan leader, Major General Najib, contains conditions that are unacceptable to the United States and Pakistan, the officials said.

The unacceptable conditions include a cutoff of U.S. and Pakistani aid to the Afghan guerrillas and the creation of a coalition government of Afghan and insurgent officials before any withdrawal begins, the officials said. In addition, the proposal does not give a starting date for the withdrawal of the estimated 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

"We don't see anything exceptionally fresh" in General Najib's speech, said an administration official who closely watches Afghanistan. "If what he has to offer reflects the Soviet position, it doesn't look very encouraging."

Other administration officials characterized General Najib's speech as the most recent in a flurry of statements suggesting flexibility on the withdrawal timetable, but offering nothing concrete. A State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said Tuesday that what is now required is "a date certain for the beginning and completion of the withdrawal of Soviet forces."

Mr. Reagan has said he will press the Russians to agree to a reasonable withdrawal timetable free of unacceptable conditions, which Undersecretary of State Michael H. Armacost said Monday was



CHANGING OF THE PRISON GUARD — Bureau of Prisons employees moving in to relieve colleagues on guard duty at the Atlanta federal prison. Cuban inmates, demanding that they not be returned to Cuba, have held control of the facility for 10 days. Negotiators expressed optimism on Wednesday over talks aimed at ending the insurrection.

Cease-Fire Talks to Begin As Contras Outline Plan

By George Volsky
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Claiming control of more than half of Nicaragua, rebel leaders have announced their own cease-fire plan calling for a 41-day break in hostilities beginning next week and simultaneous talks on political issues.

The contras' plan, announced Tuesday, demands an end to government control over several major sectors of Nicaraguan life as a condition for halting the guerrilla war.

Their plan and a cease-fire proposal offered by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra on Nov. 13 in Washington are to be discussed Thursday in Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, at the first mediation session presided over by Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the Roman Catholic primate in Nicaragua.

The first round of talks was announced Monday in Managua by Cardinal Obando, who has been accepted by both sides as mediator. Initially, the most frequently mentioned site was San José, Costa Rica.

The contra plan, which proclaims the legitimacy of the insurgency, does not refer to the 11-point cease-fire proposal by Mr. Ortega. But it rejects the Sandinista regime's offer that "simultaneous with the initiation of cease-fire, in accordance with the conditions stipulated" in the regional peace accord signed by five Central American presidents.

Among those conditions are a

general amnesty; a lifting of the state of emergency, and "democratization," which includes such steps as ensuring freedom of the press, ending subsidies to government news organizations, ending the military draft and dissolving the Sandinista neighborhood vigilance committees.

The contras, who called for hostilities to be suspended from next Tuesday until Jan. 17, also said that rebel troops would remain in control of more than 30,000 square miles (77,500 square kilometers) of Nicaragua, a country whose total territory is 57,000 square miles. A shaded area in a map that is part of the contra proposal indicates that the rebels claim that the Managua government controls only a narrow strip of land along the Pacific coast.

Most Western analysts believe the contra territorial claim to be unrealistic, since the area the insurgents say they control includes large cities like Matagalpa and Esteli, which have never been held by the insurgents.

The Ortega plan, which dealt exclusively with military matters, proposed that three cease-fire zones, totaling 4,000 square miles, be established. Under the Ortega plan, the Nicaraguan army would suspend operations to let the contra forces move into the three zones.

An official at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, asked for reaction to the contra plan, said that the government is studying the contra proposal and will respond to it in due time through Cardinal Obando.

Iran, Papers Say

Iran, papers say, has sold millions of dollars of gold to Iran through a network of agents, according to reports.

2 Tribal Homelands

South African government has announced plans to create two tribal homelands in the north of the country.

Gibraltar Airps

British and Spanish officials are negotiating the return of Gibraltar to British control.

UPDATE

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'The Ox' of Afghanistan: Najib Holds the Reins

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

KABUL, Afghanistan — He is called the Ox. The nickname for the Soviet-backed leader of Afghanistan, Major General Najib, refers not only to his bulky physique, but also to his driving power and his approach to obstacles in his path.

Installed by Moscow as the local Communist Party chief on May 4, 1986, in an effort to end party infighting and defeat the Islamic guerrillas fighting Soviet occupation troops, General Najib presents an imposing, indeed intimidating, physical presence.

In addition to the title of general, for his role as head of the secret police, General Najib is also called doctor, for the medical degree he earned at Kabul University in 1975.

One title he is not using these days is comrade, the traditional Communist form of address.

During a two-day gathering of tribal leaders to proclaim him president under a new constitution, he said someone had come to him and asked, "How should I call you from now on?"

Comrade, he said in his acceptance speech Monday, has been proudly used by party members. But, he went on, "the state does not oblige the people of Afghanistan to use it because in our language there are many, many kinds and affectionate forms of address."

The declaration was part of an effort by General Najib and his supporters to broaden the government's narrow base by proclaiming themselves in the embrace of Islam. Guerrillas, who espouse deep religious commitment, control much of the countryside, with Soviet troops largely drawn back in defense of the five major cities.

General Najib, who was born in Kabul, is 40 years old, just the age the new constitution sets for the president. In common with Pathan traditions — and those of many other ethnic groups in the region — he has no family name.

Despite his Pathan roots — his grandfather was a tribal chieftain — General Najib is something of a transitional figure in ethnic politics, diplomats noted.

In a land of tribal vendettas, the Communist Party has been plagued from its beginnings here by infighting between two factions: Khalq, or People, and Parcham, or Banner.

The more doctrinaire Khalq are dominated by the majority ethnic group, the rural Pathan who speak Pashto and have strength in the army and police. The Parcham is

Resistance to Junta Widens in Haiti

The Associated Press

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The nation's largest labor union and a leading presidential candidate demanded Wednesday that Haiti's military leader step down immediately, and they vowed to boycott any elections organized by the junta.

The candidate, Sylvio Claude, said he would call for "total civil disobedience" if Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, who heads the three-man provisional government, does not cede power.

General Namphy dissolved Haiti's Electoral Council after fierce violence against voters on Sunday forced the independent body to cancel what would have been Haiti's first free elections in 30 years.

He said he intended to hold the elections and turn over power on Feb. 7, the second anniversary of the flight of Jean-Claude Duvalier, the Haitian dictator.

The Autonomous Central of the Haitian Workers, the country's largest labor union, voiced full support for the Electoral Council, which on Tuesday said the junta was barred by the constitution from conducting elections by itself.

The union was among key backers of nationwide anti-government demonstrations and general strikes that shut down most cities and towns last June and July.

Mr. Claude, leader of the Christian Democratic Party, recommended in a radio broadcast that a new provisional government comprised of "three patriotic officers and four civilians" be set up within 48 hours.

On Tuesday, the junta also was condemned in Miami by more than 50 people who had served as election observers in Haiti. While the delegation stopped short of back-

Girl Kidnapped in Italy

Reuters

GROSSETO, Italy — Four men posing as policemen kidnapped a 15-year-old schoolgirl in this Tuscan city on Tuesday, the police said.

London Hotel Fire Kills 2

Reuters

LONDON — Two persons were killed Wednesday in a fire in the Rubens Hotel near Buckingham Palace, rescue officials said.

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GLASNOST: Experts Devouring Feast of Soviet Data ABM: Violation Charged

(Continued from Page 1)
 figures again, and to Mr. Fesbach the numbers ring true.
 "The Soviets used to rail at Murray for 'Cold War statistics,'" says Robert Conquest, an historian. "Now they know he was right."
 In the dim, old days of Sovietology — that is, the period from the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 until the ascent of Mikhail S. Gorbachev in 1985 — Western scholars often were reduced to the footprint-and-bloodhound techniques of Sherlock Holmes.
 Kremlinologists looking for opposition in the Politburo studied the order of pollbearers at state funerals. Historians researching the life of Trotsky found him erased from official Soviet photographs and records. Sociologists and journalists set out to describe problems such as AIDS and drug abuse while the Soviet press insisted they did not exist.
 Glasnost has gone a long way to change all that. Western scholars, intelligence analysts and students of the Soviet Union are now able to draw a clearer, more complete picture of policy debates and the society in general simply by reading Soviet newspapers and journals — publications that in years past had been nearly useless.

Nash Sovremennik, Pravda and Sovetskaya Rossiya.
 The journals and newspapers are printing genuine debates — a public discussion of issues that has allowed Western scholars to get a clearer sense of public opinion among academics, working people and even Politburo members.
 For years, Ed Hewitt, an economist with the Brookings Institution in Washington, found his Soviet colleagues unwilling to discuss openly basic questions of pricing, inflation and unemployment. "Now it's turned around," Mr. Hewitt says. "They argue nearly everything in the open, and their own economic figures are more pessimistic at times than anything that ever came out of the CIA."
 The dramatic denunciations and firing of Boris N. Yeltsin, the Moscow party chief, which most analysts interpret as a signal that Mr. Gorbachev has had to accommodate conservative sentiment in the leadership, was described across two full pages of Pravda.
 "We always knew there were quarrels at the top, but since 1927 there had been a facade of unanimity," says Richard Pipes, an histori-

an at Harvard University. "Now we have the unusual spectacle of bearing individual views."
 "It's still not a bad idea to check out who is standing next to whom on top of the Lenin Mausoleum," says Stephen Sestanovich, director of Soviet studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. "But it's even more important to analyze the speeches and debates between Politburo and Central Committee people. We're not the detectives we once had to be."
 Criticism in the press occasionally opens a window on foreign policy.
 This summer Literaturnaya Gazeta printed the comments of an academic who thought the economy and state of technology would improve if mandatory military service were eliminated. A television show a few months ago featured several retired generals debating military policy.
 Izvestia, the government newspaper, recently published an article describing corruption and black-marketing among Afghan officials and Soviet soldiers in Kabul.

Sovietology as a profession did not participate in the ascendancy of Mr. Gorbachev. And even fewer expected him to push so hard for change.
 "The rise of Gorbachev's reform government posed a test for Sovietology and, by and large, Sovietology failed," said Mr. Cohen, author of "Rethinking the Soviet Experience." "We have to ask if Sovietology anticipated, conceptually, a radical reform regime. And if you go back to the writings, with only a few exceptions, it did not."
 The volume of new material, says Professor Stephen Cohen of Princeton University, is "astonishing."
 "Now Sovietologists have to work for a living."
 The Soviet press, which was once nearly monolithic, now features publications both liberal — Moscow News, Izvestia and Ogonyok, to name a few — and more conser-

Russians Lose On Black Tie

New York Times Service
 WASHINGTON — In the rough bargaining for next week's summit meeting, Mikhail S. Gorbachev has already had to make one concession to President Reagan: The White House dinner Tuesday will be black tie, not business dress as the Russians requested.

Mr. Gorbachev may come in street attire anyway, but President and Mrs. Reagan have made a concession in return. They will attend the dinner given by Mr. Gorbachev at the Soviet Embassy the next evening. Traditionally, they would have let Vice President George Bush represent them.

Central Intelligence Agency analysts and other agencies generally agreed in a report to Congress that Mr. Gorbachev has set his sights on an unrealistic economic performance through radical reforms and sweeping plans for industrial modernization.
 "Because Gorbachev's program is likely to come up short, the Soviets could face more difficult problems in the future," said Robert Leggett, a CIA analyst. "Indeed the crunch point could come as early as 1988 or 1989."
 He said the military and consumers would demand more of a share of the Soviet total goods and services.
 "These pressures could lead to a heated political debate and present a major test of Gorbachev's leadership," he said.

Le Corbusier Artwork Sold

The Associated Press
 LONDON — Thirty-one paintings, drawings, collages and pieces of sculpture by the architect and town planner Le Corbusier, who died in 1965, were sold Wednesday for \$1,597,310 (\$2.8 million) at auction in London.



Before a nationally televised debate in Washington among U.S. presidential candidates, four participants warmed up for the discussion. From left: Pat Robertson, a Republican; Tom Brokaw, anchorman for NBC television and moderator of the debate; and Senator Paul Simon of Illinois and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, both Democratic candidates.

DEBATE: U.S. Presidential Hopefuls From Both Parties Take Their Poles

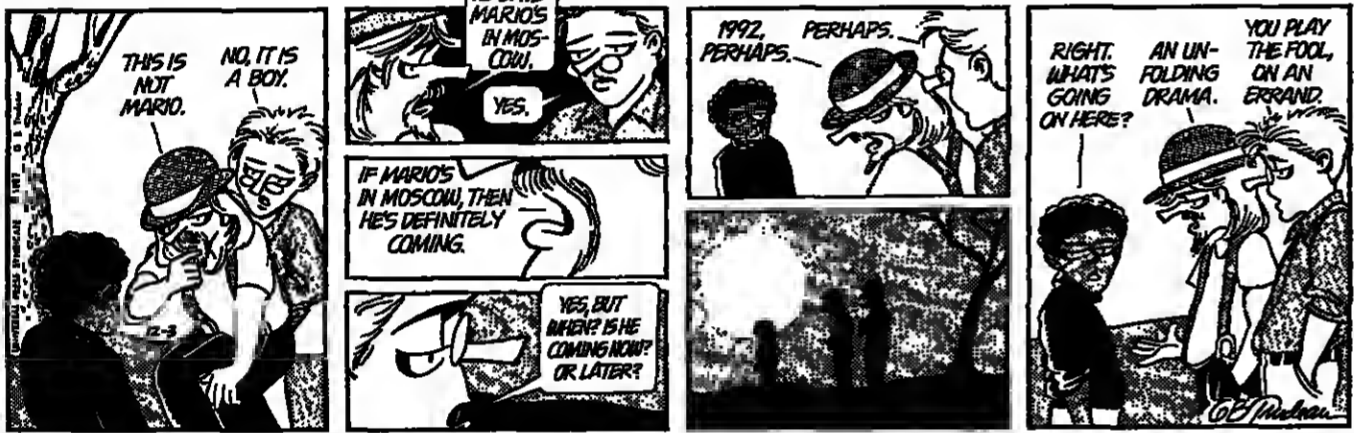
(Continued from Page 1)
 publican candidate, challenged Mr. Bush to say whether he was "in the cockpit or in an economy ride in the back of the plane" when Mr. Reagan approved trading arms for hostages with Iran.
 "I think the Iran-contra report dealt with that," Mr. Bush responded without answering substantively on his role in the affair. Mr. Bush went on to assail the bipartisan majority investigation that had documented many of the abuses and deceptions of the Iran-contra scandal. He endorsed the minority report. Profits from U.S. arms sales to Iran were diverted to support Nicaraguan rebels, known as the contras.
 "You haven't answered my question," Mr. Haig insisted. "You are running for president and I think the American people want to know the position you took."
 The other Republican candidates participating were Representative Jack Kemp of New York; Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate minority leader; Pat Robertson, a former television evangelist; and Pierre S. du Pont 4th, a former governor of Delaware.

Mr. Dole was the only Republican aside from Mr. Bush to leave enough room in his answer so that he might eventually vote for the treaty when it is put before the Senate for ratification.
 "I am happy the president is signing it," Mr. Dole said. But he added: "We ought to be certain it can be verified." He said he wanted time to "read and study" the proposal, and he suggested he would try to add provisions that would allow him to support it.
 In their foreign policy segment, the Democratic candidates repeatedly criticized Mr. Reagan's arms sales to Iran and his policies in Central America. They questioned his policies in the Gulf and assailed Reagan subordinates for the Iran-contra affair.

They also skirted serious disagreement among themselves. Instead they aimed their criticism at the Republican candidates and Mr. Reagan's record. But they repeatedly went out of their way to point out that, unlike most of the Republican candidates on stage, they support the Soviet-U.S. arms accord.
 When the Democrats were asked who would be best equipped to sit across the negotiating table from Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Jackson stepped up immediately to say he already had met with Mr. Gorbachev and had met with more foreign heads of state than any of the candidates. "If you count the dead ones, George Bush has met with more," he joked, a reference to state funerals that vice presidents are called on to attend.
 In their segment on domestic policy, the Democrats sparred over budget, taxes and the Reagan deficits.
 Mr. Simon was criticized for proposing many new domestic policy spending programs while also supporting a constitutional amendment to balance the budget. When Mr. Simon described himself as a "pay-as-you-go Democrat," Mr.

Gephardt shot back, "You're a promise-as-you-go Democrat."
 Mr. Gephardt, who has been falling behind Mr. Simon in recent polls, compared the plans of the Illinois senator to those of Mr. Reagan. "Simonomics is really Reaganomics with a bow tie," Mr. Gephardt said, in reference to Mr. Simon's sartorial trademark. "It's time to tell people what they want to know instead of what they want to hear." Mr. Gephardt said the Mr. Simon has supported spending to give "free false teeth and free telephones for millions of people."
 Mr. Babbitt, who has called for combination of tax increases and spending cuts to deal with the deficit, then fired back at the others. "I've just heard a lot of flim-flam," he said. He called for domestic spending cuts and a tax increase and accused the president, Congress and the other Democrats of the stage of refusing to "stand up" and tell Americans this. "And I'm going to stand up," he declared rising and challenging the others to join him.
 When they remained seated, Mr. Babbitt said, "There aren't a lot of profiles in courage here tonight."

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Raisa Gorbachev's Visibility Is Resented by Many Soviets

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A prime-time Soviet broadcast of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's interview on NBC News rolled along untouched for 55 minutes, until the subject of Raisa Gorbachev came up — and with it, by implication, the tacit question of her role in her husband's grand designs for Soviet society.

Then, with the altering of one question and the elimination of a second, the notion that Mrs. Gorbachev is an intellectual force in Soviet policy discussions was diluted almost beyond recognition, underscoring the sensitivity with which her role is treated here.

As American viewers saw it Monday, the exchange went as follows: Tom Brokaw, the interviewer, "I've noticed the conspicuous presence of Mrs. Gorbachev in your travels. Do you go home in the evening and discuss with her national politics, political difficulties and so on in this country?"

Mr. Gorbachev: "We discuss everything."
Mr. Brokaw: "Including Soviet affairs at the highest level?"

Mr. Gorbachev: "I think I have answered your question in toto. We discuss everything."
But as Soviet viewers heard the superimposed Russian translation Tuesday night, Mr. Brokaw first asked if the Gorbachevs discussed "public issues."

Mr. Gorbachev's first answer remained uncut, the second question and answer were cut entirely.

It was the only change in the entire broadcast, and it was a significant one. Mrs. Gorbachev's image as a well-educated, gracious and stylish Soviet woman has clearly charmed the United States, which she will visit with her husband next week, but a marked feeling of resentment bubbles around her in her homeland.

"Did you see it?" the irate wife of a high-ranking Soviet official complained to an acquaintance last winter, after the Gorbachevs were shown on a visit to the Baltic republics. "She took a step forward, and later she took his hand. She shouldn't even be in the picture. If she must be, she should be behind him."

The very visibility that makes Mrs. Gorbachev the object of approving and consuming curiosity in the West has fed a broad feeling in many levels of Soviet society that she is somehow overstepping her position.

All the Soviet professions of sexual equality fail to mask an overriding traditionalism that locks most women into lower-paying jobs, small kitchens and long food lines. In the governing bodies of the Communist Party women are almost invisible. Not one of the 19 members of the ruling Politburo is a woman.

The notion that Mrs. Gorbachev, who holds a doctorate, has a potential influence on policy permeates the rumors about her. In these stories her influence always seems somehow insidious.

For instance, rumor casts her as a devious player in everything from the creation of a government commission to investigate the grievances of the Crimean Tatar minority (it is said she has Tatar ancestors), to the economic restructuring of the nation (she is rumored to be the daughter of an active participant in Lenin's economic experiments of the 1920s).

But by comparison with the wives of earlier Soviet leaders, like Anna Chernenko and Viktoria Brezhnev, her occasional public appearances seem frequent and her demeanor demure. In the Andropov years, neither the Soviet public nor the West even knew the leader had a wife.

One Russian, who admires Mrs. Gorbachev, said, "She's cultured, she's influential, she's visible. That's like a red flag to a bull." In the midst of the recent dispute over the dismissal of Boris N. Yeltsin as Moscow party chief after he made a speech criticizing the pace of change, a British newspaper, The Observer, printed a story that Mr. Yeltsin had criticized Mrs. Gorbachev by name. The paper said he had objected to Mrs. Gorbachev's reported salary of 780 rubles a month as a member of the Soviet Cultural Foundation.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, denied Monday night that Mrs. Gorbachev received a salary for her work on the foundation, and that her name had been mentioned in Mr. Yeltsin's speech, which has not been published in the Soviet Union.

Nonetheless, the resentment of Mrs. Gorbachev's prominence is clearly outweighed by admiration among many young people, who like the way she gives the lie to the stereotype of the lumpy, dowdy wife in a babushka.

"She's the model of the Soviet woman as it might be sometime in the future," said one. "But we've got to walk a long way before we're going to get there."



Raisa Gorbachev

Carlucci Warns NATO of U.S. Aid Limits

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Staff Writer

BRUSSELS — The U.S. defense secretary, Frank C. Carlucci, warned his European colleagues on Wednesday that Washington cannot continue pumping more money into NATO defenses, despite heightened concerns among the allies over improving conventional forces.

Mr. Carlucci's tough talk on the U.S. contribution to the NATO budget came as North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense ministers firmly endorsed the pending superpower agreement to eliminate shorter- and medium-range nuclear weapons.

The prospects of that agreement have drawn new attention to NATO's ongoing effort to modernize its defenses.

The pending treaty, along with the financial difficulties of improving NATO's conventional forces, dominated the two-day meeting of the NATO Defense Planning Committee here. The meeting ended Wednesday.

The final communiqué stressed the need to improve conventional forces. However, Mr. Carlucci said after the session ended, "I'm not going to make the claim there were will be large-scale improvement in capability, given the constraint we all face."

Lord Carrington, the NATO secretary-general, said, "The U.S. is suffering increased financial difficulties and can't be expected to carry as large a share of the defense burden as in the past."

He said that Mr. Carlucci had informed the ministers of "the facts of life" about the U.S. military budget.

Mr. Carlucci said he told his European counterparts that NATO would have to become more innovative in stretching its financial resources.

The defense ministers reiterated their earlier support for the U.S.-Soviet accord on banning missiles with a range of 300 to 3,000 miles (500 to 5,000 kilometers), noting in the communiqué, "We welcome and fully support the agreement."

They urged additional movement in ongoing talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on reductions in conventional arms.

Although some European leaders have said that they expect the U.S.-Soviet agreement on intermediate nuclear forces to create an atmosphere that could produce progress in the talks on conventional weapons, Lord Carrington said he believed that a final agreement on such weapons was still years away.

Paris-Bonn Links Backed
The United States is in favor of the growing French-West German military links and believes such moves will strengthen NATO, Mr. Carlucci was quoted as saying Wednesday in a report from Brussels by Reuters.

Responding to a question at a news conference after the ministers' meeting ended, Mr. Carlucci said he knew of concern among members over growing military ties between Paris and Bonn.

"My own view," he said, "is that those are perhaps desirable things to have happened." He added, "As far as we're concerned, the more cohesion there is in the European part of the alliance the stronger the alliance is."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said in November that the ties between West Germany and France could undermine NATO by creating a competing structure, France left NATO's military command in 1966.

Furthermore, Prime Minister Giovanni Goria of Italy has been quoted as saying that the French-West German links contravened the spirit of European defense cooperation.

Mr. Carlucci said, however, that he understood that the Paris-Bonn links were aimed at strengthening NATO.

"We don't get nervous about those things," he said. "I know of no initiative under way right now that is directed at undercutting NATO."

UN Must Borrow in Financial Markets For First Time, Pérez de Cuéllar Says

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, told member states Wednesday that the UN must start borrowing in financial markets for the first time to avoid the threat of insolvency next year, largely as a result of the U.S. failure to pay its dues.

He told the General Assembly that without such borrowing and without additional contributions from member governments, the UN would run out of money next August, assuming that the amount and timing of the U.S. contributions in 1988 follow the same pattern as this year.

To stave off insolvency next summer, he asked the General Assembly for authority to borrow as much as \$50 million on international financial markets at commercial rates of interest to tide the organization over until all members pay what they owe.

If the General Assembly agrees, this would be the first time the UN has borrowed on commercial markets. In the 1960s, the world body raised about \$169 million to help pay for its peacekeeping operations in the Congo through a bond issue sold to member governments.

In 1981 and 1985, the UN Secretary-General sought permission to borrow commercially as several other UN specialized agencies are allowed to do, including the World Bank and the International Labor Organization. But it was turned down.

In addition, the secretary-general asked member states to provide an additional \$100 million to the UN Working Capital Fund. This fund, established in 1981 at a level

of \$100 million to meet financial emergencies, has been exhausted.

But payments to the Working Capital Fund are divided between member states on the same basis as the regular budget, UN officials said. Since the United States already is behind in its regular budget payments along with many other countries, the UN is unlikely to get more than an additional \$50 million to \$55 million from this source, these officials say.

The secretary-general also asked permission to "sell" the unpaid U.S. debt to other member countries for cash.

This means that the UN would effectively ask other governments to pay the outstanding U.S. contribution, giving them in return non-interest-paying bonds that would be redeemed when the United States pays its arrears.

"The UN must enjoy financial stability for it to serve effectively the social, economic and political needs of the world today and of the next century," Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said.

Assuming the United States pays about half its \$212 million annual contribution next year in the final quarter as it proposes to do this year, the secretary-general calculated that the UN would run out of money in August. He estimated that expenditures will exceed income by \$37.4 million in the third quarter of 1988 and by \$72.6 million in the final quarter.

In his report, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said the organization faces insolvency next year despite the economies it has made. He said spending has been cut by 7.8 percent this year and that savings will exceed the goal of \$146 million.

Mr. Carlucci said, however, that he understood that the Paris-Bonn links were aimed at strengthening NATO.

"We don't get nervous about those things," he said. "I know of no initiative under way right now that is directed at undercutting NATO."

Irish Leader Moves Warily Against IRA

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — Concerned that political violence could re-emerge as a threat to Ireland, Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey is presiding un- easily over two initiatives against the Irish Republican Army.

In the first, Mr. Haughey continued on Tuesday a weeklong series of raids on suspected IRA border havens by a force of 7,000 policemen and soldiers. It was the largest force committed by the Irish Republic against the outlawed movement.

Angola Rebels Free 2 Swedes
NAIROBI — Angola's rightist UNITA rebels said on Wednesday they had freed two Swedish aid workers whom they kidnapped in northern Angola more than two months ago.

In the second, he accepted introduction in Parliament at midnight Tuesday of the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, a step long sought by Britain to make it easier to extradite IRA suspects from Ireland.

Mr. Haughey is trying to soften the ensuing political controversy by seeking to amend the convention and has threatened to call elections if Parliament rebuffs him on the matter this week.

After years of being criticized as a politician who flitted too easily with IRA sympathizers, Mr. Haughey has suddenly emerged at the head of what is perceived as a crackdown against terrorism.

More threatening, from the prime minister's viewpoint, is the interception by France in early November of a boatload of sophisticated new weaponry, including parts for surface-to-air missiles that was bound for Ireland and purportedly destined for the IRA arsenal.

Mr. Haughey indicated that the raids by troops and the police are aimed at finding arms that are feared already to have been landed for possible use against targets in Ireland.

The IRA's political arm, Sinn Féin, denies any such strategy, stressing that the paramilitary movement aims at targets in British-ruled Northern Ireland, not in the Irish Republic.

Several people have been detained for questioning, and there has been closer than ordinary coordination with Northern Ireland authorities.

Mr. Haughey is trying to carry through on the extradition convention, endorsed in 1986 by the previous Parliament, but he also wants to demonstrate some independence from Britain to Irish voters. They have long been skeptical that Irish suspects can be treated fairly under British justice.

The government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher rejected an earlier proposal by Mr. Haughey to reform a court system in Northern Ireland whereby a single magistrate serves as both judge and jury in terrorism cases.

Mr. Haughey is trying to have the extradition convention amended to give the Irish attorney general veto power in determining whether there is strong enough evidence for extraditing IRA suspects.

Do you Know Blérancourt, The Museum of French-American Friendship?



The Château de Blérancourt, a seventeenth century masterpiece by Salomon de Brosse is located 125 km (80 miles) north of Paris near the historic town of Compiègne (see map). The main body of the Château was destroyed during the French Revolution but four exquisite pavilion buildings remain in which the museum is housed.

The Blérancourt museum was founded by Anne Morgan, daughter of the financier J.P. Morgan, who bought the property in 1917 to shelter the wounded and homeless during World War I and subsequently lived there for many years. While at Blérancourt, Anne Morgan collected works of art and documents reflecting the history of Franco-American relations from the American Revolution to the present day. In 1929 she presented Blérancourt and its collections to the French government and it was given the status of a French national museum and was officially named the Museum of French-American Friendship.

The exhibits, composed of paintings, sculpture, historical memorabilia and documents are extremely varied and everything in the museum illustrates either historically or artistically the close relationship between France and the United States over the past two centuries. Among the most moving souvenirs on display are a Ford ambulance used by the American Field Service during World War I and the order for D-Day dated June 6, 1944, signed by General Eisenhower.

The museum also illustrates the rich cultural and artistic exchanges between the two countries, with exhibits from the many French artists drawn to America for inspiration as well as those American painters influenced by France.

Led by its dynamic curator Pierre Rosenberg, Blérancourt has exciting plans for development, including the expansion of the museum's art collection through the permanent loan of fifty paintings from the Louvre, the Musée d'Orsay and the Centre Georges Pompidou. This permanent exhibit will be housed in one of the pavilions — renovated and expanded for the purpose. In the surrounding grounds, a botanical museum has also been created using American species. It includes an arboretum of American trees selected for their autumn foliage.

The French government has responded by increasing its subsidy but substantial outside funds will also be needed. A fully tax-exempt US foundation — American Friends of Blérancourt, Inc., has been established and the Florence Gould Foundation has contributed a special matching grant of \$500,000. Other leading foundations as well as leading companies with Franco-American ties also contributed: Dillon Foundation, Disney Foundation, Frederic Henry Prince Foundation, Mora Bismarck Foundation, Seth Sprague Foundation and Air France, Caron, Elegance Inc., France Telecom, L.B.M., Manpower,

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The Gorbachev Show

Skeptical, Hopeful

The Soviet leader who will arrive next week in Washington will be less a stranger to Americans than any of his predecessors...

and facing of facts — in a word, glasnost. Restructuring is also necessary internationally...

Not So Reassured

What is it that Americans want of Mikhail Gorbachev, anyway? An accomplished television manner? Personal affability? Professional competence? Command of the basic material? All these things were in evidence in the Soviet leader's interview with NBC...

than positions on issues, central as these are. There is a feeling in the air that Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, unlikely pair, have created a promise whose realization depends greatly on the relatively young man currently at the Kremlin helm...

Hypocrisy on Hostages

It's a wonder how Charles Redman, the State Department spokesman, kept a straight face when he attacked France on Tuesday for dealing with Iran to obtain the release of French hostages in Lebanon...

before the revolution, and to allow the departure of an Iranian held for questioning about a wave of terror bombings. These concessions surely undercut growth of the allied democracies at the Venice summit meeting last spring never to make such concessions...

Other Comment

Poles Withhold Confidence

No one has suggested that the voting was not secret, or that the count was rigged. The Russians, even in the age of Mikhail Gorbachev, permitting a free vote in Eastern Europe? A milestone has surely been passed...

course of allowing the bruised but not beaten general to continue his policy of steady liberalization, coupled with a period of long-drawn-out price rises (prices have become the single toughest challenge for Communist rulers everywhere) instead of a short, sharp shock. This seems a fairly dismal prospect for Poles, but they were at least asked...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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For a Return to Consensus on American Foreign Policy

By Senators David L. Boren and John C. Danforth

WASHINGTON — Partisan bickering among those who are supposed to be our political leaders has gone too far. It has become a greater threat to our nation than external pressures from the Eastern Bloc or internal weaknesses in the economy.

Mr. Boren is a Democrat from Oklahoma. Mr. Danforth is a Republican from Missouri. In recent times, Congress has confused this shared responsibility for foreign affairs with incessant and irresponsible tinkering.

That sort of vacillation typifies one of Congress's most egregious habits in the field of foreign policy. Whether it is the Persian Gulf or Central America, SDI or SALT-2 compliance, fundamental questions go unresolved.

retary Robert Lovett and Arthur Vandenberg, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, met informally at the Waldman Park Hotel to draft a general statement of the principles of American foreign policy.

An informal meeting could draft a statement of agreed foreign policy principles and explore a system for resolving foreign policy disputes.

During recent consideration of the State Department authorization bill, 86 floor amendments were added dealing with such matters as the proper decorum for motorcades carrying foreign visitors around our nation's capital (e.g. no honking) and the closing of our embassy in Antigua.

While Washington Was Getting Tough, Moscow Was Tilting to Iraq

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — The American diplomatic campaign to isolate Iraq and compel it to end the Iran-Iraq war is beginning to falter, undermined by secret deals that Tehran has been able to strike in recent weeks with France and the Soviet Union.

Iran has reportedly cut its support for Afghan guerrilla forces and stopped stirring up religious sentiment among Moslems inside Soviet Central Asia, while the Soviet Union has reciprocated by helping stall a vote in the Security Council on sanctions against Iran.

that it neither accepts nor rejects it. Iraq's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, complained publicly about Soviet support for Iran's delaying tactics in remarks on Monday to British journalists in Baghdad.

France's aim was to normalize relations with Iran and get hostages back at an acceptable diplomatic, political, financial and moral price. Iran's was to show that it pays to negotiate, that it can deliver and is rational, realistic. The Iraqis were sending a signal to the Western powers that they are willing to moderate their stance, with a view to emerging from the diplomatic isolation that has been increasingly evident since the recent Arab summit in Amman.



"Destination Beirut or Tehran? With or without baggage? Window or aisle? Smoking or nonsmoking?" — A cartoon by Planu in Le Monde (Paris) mocking Wahid Girdji's pre-departure interrogation by a French examining magistrate.

Beginning of the End of the Cold War?

By James Reston

LONDON — In the days before the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, a reporter from Washington finds a surprisingly hopeful mood in Western Europe about East-West relations. It is not just anticipation of the first limited agreement to reduce the superpowers' nuclear arsenals. One even hears thoughtful speculation about the beginning of the end of the cold war.

who interpret Mr. Gorbachev's rhetoric as merely a clever shift in tactics. But both powers face domestic economic problems that require budgetary restraints; both are acting defensively in the face of dangerous confrontations. On the 70th anniversary of its revolution, Moscow seems to have concluded that its efforts to establish a strategic advantage have failed for the time being.

France improvised. As Europe Slept. PARIS — It is hard to review a play before the final act. In any case, the normalization process between France and Iran has been sufficiently intricate — or confused — to warrant the reviewer's caution.

Now the initiative for the bread through seems to have been Iranian. This can be taken to mean either that French firmness paid off or that it Iranians obstructed the release of Wahid Girdji (strongly suspected by French police of terrorism) for a modest price. The release of all French hostages would answer the question.

Thatcher on Gorbachev:

The following are excerpted replies by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during an interview conducted at 10 Downing Street by Jas Gawronski, an Italian journalist and member of the European Parliament.

a real discussion, a real argument, and that is very valuable. On whether Mr. Gorbachev can be trusted: I think you build up some kind of trust. I choose my words carefully. I think when he tells me that he will, for example, try to let certain people out of the Soviet Union, then he will in fact do it and I do not have to put it in my own name. I have, in personal cases, a good deal of trust in what he says, and when he told me when I went to the Soviet Union, that I could broadcast and that it would go out, it did.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO. 1887: Russian Nihilists. BERLIN — The Boerser Courier publishes [on Dec. 2] a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that meeting places of nihilist conspirators and laboratories for the manufacture of dynamite have been discovered by the authorities in the Wassili, Ostrow and Peski quarters of the capital. On the conspirators in the Peski quarter being surprised by the police, an encounter took place, which was attended by serious bloodshed.

1912: German Policy. BERLIN — Predicting an amicable solution satisfactory to all the Great Powers, but with a cautious hint of Germany's role in case of unexpected European complications, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor, reviewed the Balkan situation in the Reichstag [on Dec. 2]. "Should there result — which we do not hope — insolvable antagonisms, it will then be a question for the Power directly interested in each particular case to assert its claim. This applies to our allies, but should it be in the assertion of their interests against all expectations be attacked by a third party and their existence threatened, we would then have come to their assistance."

From the fever I-... anasor they try... 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO... 1887: Russian Nihilists... 1912: German Policy... Pa...

مكتبة النهر

OPINION

Take It From the Sourpuss, Gorbys Fever Is Bad for You

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The Gallup Poll reveals that twice as many Americans have a "favorable opinion" of him as have an unfavorable view of him. That is a stunning tribute to the skill of Soviet propaganda, and dismaying evidence of the power of American wishful thinking. Count me among the shrinking minority that neither likes nor trusts Mikhail Gorbachev, especially after his heartless televised exhibition of obsequious arrogance, cunning manipulation, evasive bullying and outright dishonesty. "You cannot impose the minority's view on the majority," declared the totalitarian. "Democracy is, after all, the rule of the majority." This from the head of a nation that crushes internal dissent and gushes with tanks any move toward free elections in the countries it rules. "They appealed to us," he explained about sending 110,000 Soviet troops into Afghanistan to occupy that independent neighbor and rain death on tens of thousands of Afghans. "Meeting their desire, we introduced our limited Soviet contingent of troops." Such constancy in falsity is called the Big Lie. He showed nothing but scorn for Americans who express concern about the families being persecuted for daring to ask to leave the Soviet Union. "What they're organizing is a brain drain. And of course we're protecting ourselves."



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Defense of the Japanese

Regarding "Japan Is On the Right Side, but Chinese Are More Fair" (Nov. 26): I was disappointed by William Safire's diatribe against Japan. What kind of nonsense is this — our side/their side, friendly/grumpy taxi drivers — as social or economic analysis? As for the Japanese market being artificially propped up: There is a limit to how much and how long that can be done, and the Japanese market, many predict, is heading for a big fall. Mr. Safire blasts the Japanese rice lobby, failing to mention that subsidized farming is an international phenomenon. He says Japanese construction costs are high because foreign competitors are excluded. Perhaps, but is the American construction industry so open and corruption-free that it is free to cast stones? Far from scorning America's lifestyles, as the writer claims, many Japanese — like most people around the world — seek to emulate American prosperity. They do it by working long hours, at lower than American wages, with highly integrated teamwork and with fundamental respect for their work and the work of others. The result is higher quality and more innovative and less expensive products than Americans can buy from American industry.

Asia Has Office Games, Too

Office games are not confined to Hollywood (Letters, Nov. 11). Although I never visited Yasuhiro Nakasone's prime ministerial office, the office he had as an ordinary Diet member sported a door just 6 feet high (1.83 meters). Any gaijin, or foreigner, more than 6 feet tall either had to knock on the head. It was said by Mr. Nakasone's staff that the boss designed the door for precisely this result: Tall gaijins must either bow or be punished. South Korea's late President Park Chung Hee stage-managed a visitor's bow in a different way. He would bow very deeply as a foreigner entered but then snap upright. A strategically placed photographer would take the formal picture just as the visitor returned the bow. Photos in the following day's newspapers showed the foreigner, who was usually taller than Mr. Park, in a humble posture, with the Korean towering over him. ANTHONY PAUL, Hong Kong.

A Referendum of Sorts

Desperate men would rather kill and be killed in order to stay in a Yanqui prison than go back to Cuba — even though Fidel Castro promised that no reprisals would be taken. So much for the "fruits" of the Cuban revolution. JACK JOLIS, Brasschaat, Belgium.

A Missionary Approves

Thank you for printing Roger Morris's "Evangelism Is an Old Story That Needs More Attention" (Meanwhile, Nov. 3). As a missionary myself, I found the article to be extremely well written and its content excellent. WENDELL L. GOLDEN, Kinshasa, Zaire.

Germany Didn't Need It

Regarding "The October Revolution: Let History Pass Judgment" (Revolutions, Nov. 25): R. Nayar manifests what he imputes

While the Russian Smiled, Cynicism Seemed Less Chic

By Tom Shales

WASHINGTON — He looked like a guy who could tell a good joke, or play a mean game of poker. "A Conversation with Mikhail S. Gorbachev," Monday night's exclusive NBC News interview, gave Americans their most intimate and penetrating look yet at the Soviet leader — indeed, probably the best American television close-up of any Soviet leader ever. Mr. Gorbachev seemed assured, relaxed and amiable in the interview, re-

MEANWHILE

ducted at the Kremlin on Saturday by anchor Tom Brokaw. The two men sat across a small table, with notes and two green teacups before them. The interview ran for an hour, with no apparent edits and no commercial breaks. What mattered was not that it contained blinding revelations, which it did not, but that it transpired at all, a fact that had to be some sort of significant stride. When, in response to questions about the coming Washington summit and the possibilities for reducing nuclear arms, Mr. Gorbachev said through his interpreter, "There are real prospects ahead of us," the idea that a nuclear treaty with meaning might actually be signed next week began to sink in. Cynicism became at least momentarily less chic. You look for signs of hope; here was one. Mr. Gorbachev proved a far cry from the last really charismatic Soviet leader to get much American television exposure, Nikita Khrushchev. Mr. Gorbachev never looked irked or affronted by the questions. Even after Mr. Brokaw repeated one and he said "I think I have answered your question in toto," he was smiling. It is a disarming smile. Maybe even a disarmament smile. Gorbys fever? Naturally there was much in what Mr. Gorbachev said to inspire skepticism, if not outright hoots. It is hard to keep a straight face when a Soviet leader says, "We cannot, however strong we might be... dictate our values or impose our way of life upon others." Or when he says, on the subject of Soviet Jews denied the right to emigrate, that "only those who cannot leave because of state security reasons" are denied exit visas. Apparently the most newsworthy item in the interview was his admission that the Soviets are researching their own equivalent of Ronald Reagan's SDI. Mr. Brokaw cleverly pulled out of him. In fact Mr. Brokaw glossed right over the possibility of a Soviet SDI while leading up to a question on Afghanistan. Mr. Gorbachev had to steer him back to the news. The "star wars" scoop was the only nugget from the interview that made the ABC and CBS evening newscasts earlier that night. (NBC had released transcripts in advance.) Dan Rather cited it and credited "an interview with Tom Brokaw of NBC News." So did Peter Jennings on ABC. Neither CBS News nor ABC News has been able to obtain nor Gorbachev interview. CBS was turned down flat by the Russians. On "NBC Nightly News" the interview was of course lavishly ballyhooed, in six minutes of excerpts at the start of the show and a two-minute feature piece at the end. NBC News has a promotion machine second to none, and it was in high gear for the Gorbachev coup. Mr. Gorbachev must know he is charming. Mr. Brokaw on a number of occasions. He began one answer by saying, "Mr. Brokaw, you will not be offended if I'm forthright and say that I assume that I have a very educated man sitting across the table from me, and a very well informed one." Mr. Brokaw lapped that up. Later Mr. Gorbachev suggested that a question about the Soviet farm crisis had been slipped to Mr. Brokaw by President Reagan. Mr. Brokaw grinned and said, "No, this information is widely available in America to presidents and humble reporters alike." Humble reporters? Gimme a break! It really was a mutual bull session, when you come right down to it. But the chance to observe Mr. Gorbachev at close range carried undeniable fascination. For NBC, however, the victory has its Pyrrhic side. CBS was turned down, the Kremlin indicated, because Mr. Rather and colleagues over their brutal policies in Afghanistan. NBC News must feel a certain stigma in being deemed the network that Moscow considered the safest. If only Mr. Brokaw had had the guts to ask, "Why did you agree to talk only to one network and not to all three?" He made a specific reference to NBC early in the hour, and near the end referred to the audience as "my American viewers," suggesting that the propagandistic opportunities of the appearance were anything but lost on him. He must surely have read, too, about Mr. Reagan's skillful uses of television to obtain direct access to the American home. Gorbys, however, is no Gipper. The Washington Post.

He Had It His Own Way

THE Soviet leader filled the screen. We may not remember exactly what he said, but it is hard to forget how he said it. Self-confidence was exuded in his voice. Mikhail Gorbachev knows how to use television. NBC was correct in subject of an interview as the star of his own production. NBC was correct in calling the program "a conversation" and not an interview. An interview, especially one with a political figure, has hints of an adversarial proceeding. —John Corry in The New York Times.

"Panasonic does more than sell our products in Japan. They try to create an image for us."

"Panasonic set up education centers for us in Tokyo and Osaka which are very beneficial to our business. They aren't just dealers; they're more like entrepreneurs. They try to educate our customers and create an image for our materials on the Japanese market. "To supply all our markets in Japan, Heraeus requires a large, nationwide organization. A sizable number of Panasonic's people are either directly or indirectly selling our products in Japan. We couldn't have done that on our own. "Panasonic's Frankfurt office is staffed with very good people. And when they move back to Japan, they're given a responsible job working on our products. These personal relationships have turned out to be invaluable. "Heraeus has been in business for 135 years, so we wanted a partner who takes the long view. In 1985, we celebrated our 15th anniversary together. "We have a very good market share in Japan. One could say that Panasonic made our name popular there."



Dr. Jürgen Heraeus Chairman Heraeus Edelmetalle GmbH Hanau, West Germany



A dentist using Heraeus materials to treat a patient at a private dental clinic in Osaka, Japan.

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SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

100,000-Year-Old Human Blood on a Stone

The Two Faces of Vincent Van Gogh

CHICAGO (UPI) — When art aficionados view Vincent van Gogh's "flowers," they see a brilliant depiction in oil of a bed of purple-blue flowers. When investors examine the canvas, they see \$53.9 million. But when psychiatrists pore over the angry brush strokes and aggressive composition, they see a deeply disturbed individual.

At a meeting of specialists treating multiple personality disorders, Dr. John C. Curtis of Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, presented evidence that van Gogh suffered from either a split personality or a mood disorder so severe it often made him behave like two different people.

Like the psychiatric prospectors before him, Dr. Curtis bases his hypothesis on a reading of five volumes of van Gogh's letters. A temperamental artist who spent much of his last two years in an asylum, van Gogh suspected something was wrong. He wrote to his sister of fainting spells and blackouts in which whole spans of time would be lost to him.

British Cold Unit Closes Without Cure

LONDON (Reuters) — After 40 years of paying people to get sick, a group of British medical researchers is giving up its quest for a cure for the common cold. For the past four decades the state-funded Medical Research Council has given volunteers a two-week holiday at a former U.S. military hospital in the southwest county of Wiltshire.

The volunteers were paid a daily allowance and expenses for having a virus or placebo dropped into their nostrils, but only about a third caught colds.

Now the Common Cold Unit, still without a cure, has announced it will close when its director retires in 1990, giving the council an annual savings of £500,000 (\$913,000).

True or False? Anatomy of a Smile

SAN FRANCISCO (NYT) — The false smile has been unmasked by research identifying the different muscle patterns in smiles that reflect true delight and those that mask displeasure. The research may be of particular importance to physicians and psychotherapists who need to know when a person is trying to hide pain or anguish. It holds interest for anyone who wants to tell if a smile may be lying.

Dr. Paul Ekman, a psychologist who directs the Human Interaction Laboratory at the University of California, has, with Wallace Friesen, developed a technique for analyzing patterns made by more than 100 face muscles as a person changes expression. With their method, they are able to determine precisely which of those muscles is at play when the face takes on a given emotional expression.

In the study, real smiles differed from those that hid unhappy feelings on two counts. In spontaneous smiles, the cheeks move up and the muscles around the eyes tighten, making crow's feet. In the false smiles, however, the face reveals traces of unhappy feelings behind the smile — for instance, a slight furrowing of the muscle between the eyebrows — that can be seen apart from the supposed expression of pleasure. The eyes will not develop crow's feet unless the smile is especially broad.

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

DARK brown stains preserved on a 100,000-year-old stone cutting tool have been identified as the remains of human blood, the oldest human blood ever analyzed. Scientists believe the discovery, though tainted by controversy, points to a new means of exploring early human life.

The blood could be that of a Neanderthal human, although archaeologists say they cannot be sure. Nor do they know how the blood got there.

For scientists there are two stories: the finding itself and the history of dispute and suspicion that have dogged the research for several years.

The tools were discovered 35 years ago in Iraq, and the blood stains were noticed three years ago and declared human by a Canadian scientist. His methods and conclusions were attacked as faulty, but new and widely accepted techniques have reaffirmed the conclusion that the blood is human.

The new analysis determining the presence of human blood was conducted by Jerold M. Lowenstein, a clinical professor of medicine at the University of California at San Francisco, who is a specialist in applying biochemical techniques to evolutionary problems. He used a technique known as radioimmunoassay, which is considered especially reliable for identifying proteins in fossils and other organic tissue.

The bloodstain on the stone tool, Dr. Lowenstein said last week, "turned out to be definitely human."

Success in extending the analysis of prehistoric blood back so long ago suggests a new means of studying the genetic relatedness of early species and tracing the course of human evolution. The place of extinct species on the family trees of

living organisms has previously been determined on the basis of anatomy, as revealed in the fossils of bone, shell or teeth.

"This has tremendous possibility as a direct way of studying extinct creatures on a molecular level," Dr. Lowenstein said. "We've never been able to do that with extinct species."

A comparison of proteins and gene molecules in living species has, for example, revealed the close relationship among humans, apes, gorillas and chimpanzees.

Now that it has been demonstrated that blood can survive at least 100,000 years, Dr. Lowenstein said, scientists should be able to make similar comparisons involving extinct species. One of the disputed issues in human evolution is whether Neanderthals were Homo sapiens, part of the lineage of modern humans, or the final remnants of the precursor Homo erectus species.

Dr. Lowenstein said the tests he conducted were not capable of determining fine genetic differences between the toolmakers and modern humans. If other proteins that evolve more rapidly were to be examined in new tests, he said, scientists "might be able to distinguish between subspecies of humans." If white blood cells can be found preserved in the samples, scientists might be able to extract mitochondrial DNA, genetic material that mutates rapidly and thus is useful in studying evolutionary histories of species.

Fiending the prehistoric human blood seemed to vindicate Thomas H. Loy, the Canadian scientist who originally examined the stains and pronounced them to be human.

However, Dr. Loy's career is under a cloud, in part because, according to scientists who had worked with him, his methods and results were suspect. Last May, he was dismissed from the staff of the Royal



Tool shows traces of blood.

British Columbia Museum in Victoria. His dismissal is being appealed.

James C. Haggarty, chief of the human history section at the museum, said he could not comment on the circumstances of Dr. Loy's dismissal because of the appeal. He said that an independent team of university scientists had reviewed Dr. Loy's work before the dismissal.

Repeated attempts to reach Dr. Loy by telephone were unsuccessful. He is a visiting fellow at the Research School of Pacific Studies at the Australian National University in Canberra.

Doubts about Dr. Loy's research point up a thorny problem in the dissemination of scientific findings: when and how to alert other scientists of questions concerning the validity of previously reported research results.

Only the few scientists familiar with Dr. Loy's work were aware of his dismissal. Dr. Haggarty said that the museum had a responsibility to inform other scientists if reported research turned out to be invalid but, he added, this "should not precede a fair hearing."

Meanwhile, an article in the Nov. 5 issue of the British journal Nature reported that new techniques developed by Dr. Loy "have led to the discovery of Neanderthal blood on a stone tool" from Iraq. The article, by Paul G. Bahn, who is a British writer on archaeology, made no reference to any doubts about Dr. Loy's work.

Scientists were impressed and excited by the first report of Dr. Loy's blood analysis. In a report published in the June 17, 1983, issue of the journal Science, Dr. Loy said he had identified the blood residues of animals surviving on ancient stone knives found in Canada. His method was to crystallize the hemoglobin in the blood and compare it with crystals prepared by the same technique from modern control blood smears of known species.

After this report, according to Dr. Lowenstein, Dr. Loy twice brought samples of the Canadian stone weapons to Dr. Lowenstein for an independent examination. The California scientist's testing technique produced similar, confirming results.

But the Nature article reported that Dr. Loy had abandoned his original hemoglobin crystallization method, replacing it with a system

for separating and identifying immunoglobulin, the second most common protein in blood serum.

Later, archaeologists at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago who had read of Dr. Loy's work invited him to inspect some stone tools in their collections. Robert J. Braidwood, an emeritus professor at the university, recalled that Dr. Loy borrowed several specimens for analysis. Andrew Wood, a research assistant on the institute's prehistoric project, has recovered blood from such tools, which were excavated in the 1950s by archaeologists working with Dr. Braidwood at a site in Iraq known as Barta Balka. Geological clues indicated that the tools were about 100,000 years old.

Of the 25 tools he analyzed, according to the Nature article, Dr. Loy reported obtaining positive reactions for the presence of human immunoglobulin on 18.

In June 1985, Dr. Lowenstein recalled, Dr. Loy asked him to analyze two of the Barta Balka specimens. Dr. Lowenstein's radioimmunoassay technique had become widely accepted among scientists. It had been applied to detecting and identifying proteins in Egyptian mummies and the fossil bones of 20,000-year-old Cro-Magnon

humans as well as human ancestors at least 1.9 million years old.

For the stone-tool tests, Dr. Lowenstein said, he took antibodies to human albumin, the major protein in blood serum, that had been produced in rabbits stimulated by periodic injections. These antibodies will react most strongly with human albumin, will react weakly with other albumin of primates such as chimpanzees and gorillas and will react more weakly, not at all, with that of other mammals. A strong reaction thus is evidence that the substance being tested is human.

Dr. Lowenstein said he got a reaction at all in tests on the blood from one tool, but a strong positive reaction from the other.

"I became suspicious very early," Dr. Lowenstein said, reading his working relationship with Dr. Loy. "He would never tell me his results. He wanted to know a results before he would tell us his."

Despite the controversy, Dr. Lowenstein emphasized that blood on the stone tool was human and that more detailed studies of more artifacts will "open up tremendous possibilities for genetic prehistoric genetic information we've always dreamed of."

Alzheimer's: The Decline Of an Artist

New York Times Service

ALZHEIMER'S disease destroys minds, but there have been few opportunities to study the disorder's impact on artistic creativity, one of the highest expressions of the human mind.

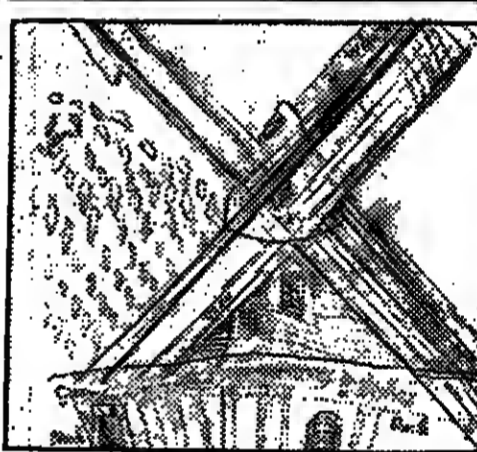
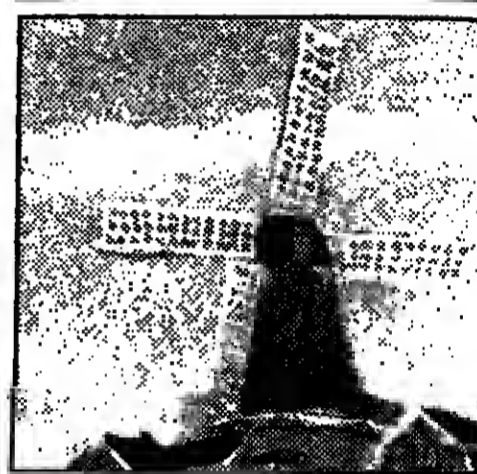
Now two California researchers studying the work of an artist believed to be afflicted with the disorder have found insight into the apparent course of the disease and the neurological basis of creativity.

The researchers, Dr. Jeffrey L. Cummings of the University of California and Dr. Judy M. Zarit of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association on a painter who began to show signs of Alzheimer's disease in his late 60s.

When examined at the age of 74, he could not remember words three minutes after they were addressed to him. He was able to copy complex abstract figures, but his artistic ability had deteriorated.

A painting completed at the time behavioral changes were first apparent shows good perspective, color sense and attention to detail. A second, done seven years later, shows deterioration of all of these qualities, but retains some artistry. In a third picture, a sketch of the same subject done two years after that, the artist could only copy gross details from previous paintings.

Testing over several years indicated that he first lost motivation, memory and organizational ability, while visual perception and the physical ability to draw lasted longer.



Deterioration in drawing, from top: A windmill painted near the onset of Alzheimer's disease symptoms, the same scene painted again seven years later, and a sketch done two years after that.

Data Comparing Contraceptives Is Misleading, Biased, Defective

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

THE available data on the comparative effectiveness of different contraceptives is misleading and only marginally useful in helping people choose which method to use, according to a new study and a growing number of health experts.

The new study cited defects in the way previous studies have been done. The researchers said the data usually reflect a bias in favor of the pill and the intrauterine device.

The findings are important because women make their decision on which contraceptive to use after weighing two factors: the side effects of a particular contraceptive and its presumed efficacy.

The researchers, Dr. James Trussell and Dr. Kathryn Kost of Princeton University, are calling for a new effort to examine the relative efficacy of contraceptives.

Their report was published in the Journal Studies in Family Planning. "Right now," Dr. Trussell said, available data on contraception is "a giant castle built in sand."

There is no doubt that the methods vary somewhat in how well they prevent pregnancy. The pill is usually ranked first, followed by the IUD and then condoms, diaphragms, foam and other methods. The Princeton researchers said they guessed that the pill was, in fact, the best, but they said that no one knows how much better than the IUD it is, or whether both methods are more effective than some others.

It is likely, the researchers said, that all the methods are extremely effective and they differ most in whether they are being used properly and consistently. The pill, for instance, tends to be used consistently, while the diaphragm is used less consistently.

It is more important for women to select a contraceptive they will use consistently than to choose one, according to published data on its efficacy, they said.

Dr. Trussell and Dr. Kost said

they arrived at their conclusions after reviewing the hundreds of papers on contraceptive failure.

One problem, the scientists said, was that the studies usually failed to follow up on women who dropped out of the research. The number of women lost to follow-up was frequently several times larger than the number who became pregnant, making the data impossible to interpret, Dr. Trussell said.

The studies also failed to determine the effectiveness of methods for ideal users — those who used

protect women whose cervixes were enlarged by previous childbirth.

A universal drawback of the contraception studies, the scientist said, is "selection bias." Women who are most anxious to avoid pregnancy will select methods they believe are most effective, so the group using pills, for example, is always more motivated to use the method correctly than those using contraceptive foams. Even if the foam were just as effective as the pill, more women using foam would become pregnant.

Study drop-outs can also introduce serious error, according to the researchers. Dr. Trussell and Dr. Kost noted that "it is not uncommon for 15 percent of women simply to disappear from the trial without the investigators being able to determine whether or not they became pregnant."

Dr. Trussell noted that one study of contraceptive foams reported that only 4.3 percent of the women became pregnant in 20 months. However, 16 percent of the women dropped out and it was unknown whether they were pregnant. Dr. Trussell calculated that if just 2 percent of those drop-outs were pregnant, the failure rate of the foams would be double that reported by the investigators.

Dr. Trussell also noted that it was nearly impossible to determine how effective a contraceptive is if it is used at every instance of sexual intercourse. The reason, he said, is that there is no way of independently verifying how correctly a contraceptive is used.

The researchers were dismayed, however, by old and unreliable studies of the condom, particularly since condom use is gaining again because condoms offer some protection against infection by the AIDS virus.

Yet, said Dr. Trussell, "it is extremely hard to find any modern studies of condoms. How effective are they? How often do they break? No one knows."

Contraceptive Choices

Methods selected by U.S. women aged 15-44 who use contraception. Data are latest available, from 1982.

Sterilization	34%
Pill	30%
Condom	13%
Diaphragm	9%
IUD	8%
Periodic abstinence	6%
Other methods	Less than 2%

Source: The National Center for Health Statistics

the contraceptive correctly and in every instance of sexual intercourse.

But there is at least one solid finding, according to Dr. Trussell and Dr. Kost. Recent studies of the contraceptive sponge indicate that it is far less effective for women who have borne children than for women who have not. In a study in the United States, 28.3 percent of the women who had had babies became pregnant in the first year, while 13.9 percent of the childless women did.

The most likely reason, Dr. Trussell said, is that the sponge is made in just one size and it is too small to

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Greece Dr.	22,000	45	12,000	40	6,600	34
Ireland £Ir.	150	45	82	40	45	34
Italy Lire	380,000	42	210,000	36	115,000	30
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	37	6,300	31	3,400	25
Netherlands Fl.	650	40	360	34	198	27
Norway (post) N.Kr.	1,800	38	990	32	540	26
— ** (hd. del.) N.Kr.	2,300	21	1,270	13	700	4
Portugal Esc.	22,000	52	12,000	47	6,600	42
Spain (post) Ptas.	29,000	41	16,000	35	8,800	28
— Madrid (hd. del.) Ptas.	42,000	15	21,000	15	10,500	15
Sweden (post) S.Kr.	1,800	38	990	32	540	26
— ** (hd. del.) S.Kr.	2,300	21	1,270	13	700	4
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	44	280	38	154	32
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. Africa, Middle East \$	430	Varies by country	230	Varies by country	125	Varies by country
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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Chiled	1167.33	19 1/2	19 1/2	+
Telcel	1167.33	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
Amgen	1167.33	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
Amgen	1167.33	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
Amgen	1167.33	27 1/2	27 1/2	+

NYSE (a.m. volume)	148,820,000
NYSE (p.m. volume)	17,840,000
NYSE (total volume)	166,660,000
NYSE (a.m. volume)	148,820,000
NYSE (p.m. volume)	17,840,000
NYSE (total volume)	166,660,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	131.25	131.25	+0.71
Industrial	121.25	121.25	+0.25
Financial	111.25	111.25	+0.25
Utilities	111.25	111.25	+0.25

Wednesday's
NYSE
Closing
Via The Associated Press

Close	Prev.
Advanced	239
Declined	239
Unchanged	239
Total Issues	239
New Issues	239

Close	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	+1.25	368.8	368.8
Industrial	+1.25	368.8	368.8
Financial	+1.25	368.8	368.8
Utilities	+1.25	368.8	368.8

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Telcel	350	10 1/2	10 1/2	+
Amgen	280	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
Amgen	280	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
Amgen	280	27 1/2	27 1/2	+

Close	Chg.
Bonds	+0.25
Utilities	+0.25
Industrials	+0.25

Close	Prev.
Advanced	239
Declined	239
Unchanged	239
Total Issues	239
New Issues	239

Buy	Sales	*SHT
Dec. 2	27,297	1,825
Nov. 23	44,623	3,024
Nov. 24	148,148	10,171
Nov. 25	243,293	16,573
Nov. 26	243,293	16,573

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	182.47	187.52	182.57	+0.63
Trans	69.86	78.25	69.23	+0.20
Util	77.68	77.82	77.23	+0.20
Comp	81.45	87.40	86.61	+0.20

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	268.10	268.28	+1.21
Financial	175.20	175.20	+0.17
Utilities	121.25	121.25	+0.17
SP 500	232.42	232.42	+1.21

Close	Prev.
Advanced	150
Declined	150
Unchanged	150
Total Issues	150
New Issues	150

High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	241.8	240.4	+1.21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAEP	0.00	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+
15 1/2	15 1/2	AAEP	0.00	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+
16 1/2	16 1/2	AAEP	0.00	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+
17 1/2	17 1/2	AAEP	0.00	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+
18 1/2	18 1/2	AAEP	0.00	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+

NYSE Stocks Narrowly Mixed

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange failed to sustain a late afternoon advance Wednesday and closed mixed in relatively quiet trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had risen 8.79 points Tuesday, climbed 6.63 to close at 1,848.97. The Dow had been ahead more than 20 points less than 30 minutes before the close.

Broader market indexes also rose slightly. The New York Stock Exchange index gained 0.71 to 131.21. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 1.45 to 233.45. The average share added 16 cents.

But declines led advances by about a 6-5 ratio. Volume was 148.89 million shares, down slightly from 149.87 million shares traded Tuesday.

"The market has had a good time throughout the day," said Ernie Rudnet, manager of block trading at Mabon, Nugent & Co. But "there is no conviction. It wouldn't take much for this market to get battered around. Nor would it take much to go forward. It's a very neutral market."

Mr. Rudnet said the market remained uncertain because "there are just too many things we don't control," including the outcome of the budget-reduction process in Washington, efforts to stabilize the dollar, moves by trading partners to stimulate their economies and consumer spending.

"All of those things are on people's minds," he said. "Until we start eliminating some of them," the uncertainties should continue.

Eugene Peroni Jr., chief technical analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia, said the market would probably "be in a confined range over the next few weeks. That narrow corridor will be defined by intermittent

perceptions about the dollar, interest rates and Capitol Hill activity on the budget."

Mr. Peroni said the market "is very much pigtailed to the dollar."

"However, the concern is not so much with the immediate swings, but with perceptions as to the steps to arrest its fall," he said. "There is an emerging sense of confidence about cooperation among our allies about interest rates."

Ohio Edison was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 19 1/4.

Texas Utilities followed, down 1/4 to 27 1/4. General Electric was third, off 1/4 to 41 1/4.

AT&T was up 1/4 to 27 1/4. IBM slipped 1/4 to 110 1/4.

Texasco gained 2 1/4 to 33. Penzoil was up 2 1/4 to 78. Texasco asked a bankruptcy judge to extend the deadline for the company to file a reorganization plan by only 40 days, saying the "time is ripe for negotiation" in its \$10.3 billion legal battle with Penzoil.

NYSE to Expand Capacity
The New York Stock Exchange announced Wednesday new efforts to expand its capacity to handle trading activity in the aftermath of the October stock market collapse, the Associated Press reported from Boca Raton, Florida.

John J. Phelan Jr., the NYSE chairman, told a convention of brokers that they must assume that the heavy volume that accompanied the Oct. 19 collapse was "not merely an aberration."

"We have to move expeditiously to prepare ourselves to handle more peak loads of 600 million shares a day," Mr. Phelan said.

On Oct. 19 and Oct. 20, slightly more than 600 million shares traded on the NYSE, nearly double the previous record of 338.48 million shares on the Friday before the collapse.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
21 1/2	21 1/2	AAEP	0.00	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+
22 1/2	22 1/2	AAEP	0.00	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+
23 1/2	23 1/2	AAEP	0.00	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+
24 1/2	24 1/2	AAEP	0.00	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+
25 1/2	25 1/2	AAEP	0.00	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
26 1/2	26 1/2	AAEP	0.00	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	+
27 1/2	27 1/2	AAEP	0.00	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
28 1/2	28 1/2	AAEP	0.00	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	+
29 1/2	29 1/2	AAEP	0.00	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
30 1/2	30 1/2	AAEP	0.00	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
31 1/2	31 1/2	AAEP	0.00	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	+
32 1/2	32 1/2	AAEP	0.00	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	+
33 1/2	33 1/2	AAEP	0.00	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	+
34 1/2	34 1/2	AAEP	0.00	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+
35 1/2	35 1/2	AAEP	0.00	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
36 1/2	36 1/2	AAEP	0.00	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	+
37 1/2	37 1/2	AAEP	0.00	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	+
38 1/2	38 1/2	AAEP	0.00	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	+
39 1/2	39 1/2	AAEP	0.00	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	+
40 1/2	40 1/2	AAEP	0.00	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
41 1/2	41 1/2	AAEP	0.00	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	+
42 1/2	42 1/2	AAEP	0.00	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+
43 1/2	43 1/2	AAEP	0.00	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	+
44 1/2	44 1/2	AAEP	0.00	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	+
45 1/2	45 1/2	AAEP	0.00	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
46 1/2	46 1/2	AAEP	0.00	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	+
47 1/2	47 1/2	AAEP	0.00	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	+
48 1/2	48 1/2	AAEP	0.00	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	+
49 1/2	49 1/2	AAEP	0.00	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+
50 1/2	50 1/2	AAEP	0.00	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
51 1/2	51 1/2	AAEP	0.00	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	+
52 1/2	52 1/2	AAEP	0.00	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	+
53 1/2	53 1/2	AAEP	0.00	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	+
54 1/2	54 1/2	AAEP	0.00	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+
55 1/2	55 1/2	AAEP	0.00	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
56 1/2	56 1/2	AAEP	0.00	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	+
57 1/2	57 1/2	AAEP	0.00	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
58 1/2	58 1/2	AAEP	0.00	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	+
59 1/2	59 1/2	AAEP	0.00	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	+
60 1/2	60 1/2	AAEP	0.00	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	+

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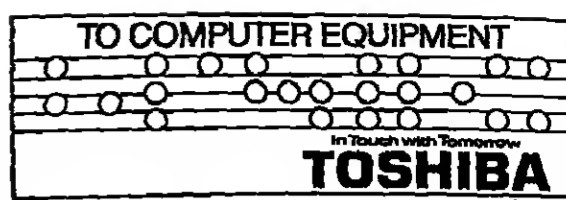
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
61 1/2	61 1/2	AAEP	0.00	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	+
62 1/2	62 1/2	AAEP	0.00	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	+
63 1/2	63 1/2	AAEP	0.00	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	+
64 1/2	64 1/2	AAEP	0.00	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	+
65 1/2	65 1/2	AAEP	0.00	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
66 1/2	66 1/2	AAEP	0.00	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+
67 1/2	67 1/2	AAEP	0.00	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+
68 1/2	68 1/2	AAEP	0.00	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	+
69 1/2	69 1/2	AAEP	0.00	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	+
70 1/2	70 1/2	AAEP	0.00	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
71 1/2	71 1/2	AAEP	0.00	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	+
72 1/2	72 1/2	AAEP	0.00	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	+
73 1/2	73 1/2	AAEP	0.00	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	+
74 1/2	74 1/2	AAEP	0.00	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	+
75 1/2	75 1/2	AAEP	0.00	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
76 1/2	76 1/2	AAEP	0.00	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	+
77 1/2	77 1/2	AAEP	0.00	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	+
78 1/2	78 1/2	AAEP	0.00	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	+
79 1/2	79 1/2	AAEP	0.00	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	+
80 1/2	80 1/2	AAEP	0.00	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
81 1/2	81 1/2	AAEP	0.00	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	+
82 1/2	82 1/2	AAEP	0.00	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	+
83 1/2	83 1/2	AAEP	0.00	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/	



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1987

WALL STREET WATCH

GM, AT&T Pension Plans Invest in Takeover Fund

By ROBERT J. COLE

NEW YORK — The pension funds of General Motors Corp. and American Telephone and Telegraph Co. are investing substantially more than \$100 million each in a \$1.1 billion fund to finance friendly takeovers...

But Thomas A. Saunders, a managing director of the investment banking house and chairman of the fund, said there were close to 50 major participants, including several that were providing more than \$100 million apiece...

Overall, however, about 40 percent of the money comes from foreign institutions.

Like other buyout groups, more commonly known as leveraged buyout funds because of their huge leverage, or debt, the Morgan fund seeks to give investors a high annual return — in Morgan's case, 40 percent.

Mr. Saunders said that 15 leading Japanese institutions were investing in the fund, including Industrial Bank of Japan, Nippon Credit Bank, Sumitomo Life Insurance Co., Mitsui Bank and Taiyo Mutual Life Insurance Co.

About 40 percent of the money, he added, would come from foreign banks, insurance companies and other big investors in Japan, Hong Kong, the Middle East and Western Europe.

Among the investors he was free to name, he said, were Chemical Bank, Bankers Trust Co., Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Bank of Nova Scotia, Georgia Pacific Pension Fund and Morgan Stanley itself, which he said would invest \$100 million.

LEVERAGED buyouts, also known as management buyouts because they almost always provide for senior executives to stay on as part of the deal, have become extremely popular in the last few years.

In a typical buyout, investors buy a company, financing most of the deal with borrowed money. They pay off the debt through the cash flow, often selling parts of the company to hasten repayment.

Since the Oct. 19 market slide, however, the market for new junk bond issues — a major financing vehicle in leveraged buyouts — has been weak.

In a typical Morgan deal, Mr. Saunders said, the fund would make only equity investments in corporations it buys, that is, it will buy only common stock in the new company.

Donald B. Brennan, the head of Morgan's merchant banking department, said the fund would invest in deals involving as much as \$1 billion or more in basic American industries, occasionally creating new companies by combining parts from several sellers.

U.S. Sales Of Homes Off 1.5%

New House Prices Fell in October

WASHINGTON — Sales of new homes in the United States fell 1.5 percent in October, the second consecutive monthly decline, while prices dropped sharply, the government reported Wednesday.

The Commerce Department said new single-family homes were sold at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 657,000 units in October.

The department revised September sales upward to show a 2.8 percent decline from August levels in a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 667,000 units.

The median price of a new home fell 5.5 percent to \$104,000 in October from the record \$110,000 in September. The decline pushed the median price to its lowest level since April, when it was \$96,500.

The average price of a new home fell even more sharply, dropping to \$122,400, down 7.0 percent from September's \$136,100.

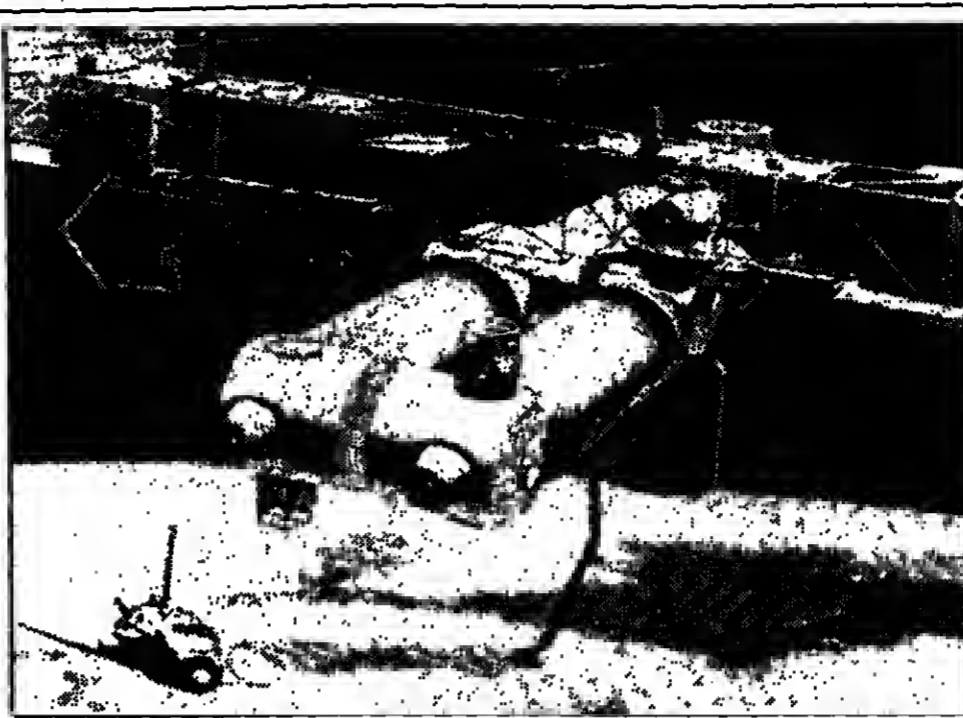
The sales weakness came during a month when mortgage rates had climbed sharply, jumping to a two-year high of 11.58 percent on Oct. 16. Rates, however, have dropped by a half percentage point since then as the Federal Reserve has pushed interest rates lower after the Oct. 19 collapse in stock prices.

For the first 10 months of the year, new home sales were down 9 percent from the pace recorded during the comparable period in 1986.

The steep decline was concentrated in the Northeast and the South. Sales in the South fell 19.6 percent in an annual rate of 226,000 units. Sales were off 18.7 percent in the Northeast to an annual rate of 100,000 units.

In the Midwest, however, sales soared 47.4 percent to an annual rate of 112,000 units, and sales were up in the West by 16 percent to an annual rate of 360,000 units.

(AP, Reuters)



A conception of the space station above the Earth, with a shuttle on the lower left.

For Space Firms, a Nebulous Victory

4 Win Contracts for U.S. Station, but Budget Cuts Loom

By Richard W. Stevenson

NEW YORK — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has awarded contracts to four American companies to start building the nation's first permanent outpost in space.

The project would cost at least \$14 billion and would be the last manned U.S. space program of this century.

The contracts were awarded Tuesday to the aerospace divisions of Boeing Co., McDonnell Douglas Corp., General Electric Co. and Rockwell International Corp.

The station, as planned, would consist of a group of modules attached to a 350-foot (106-meter) lattice-work and powered by solar energy. It also would serve as a base for exploration of Mars and other planets.

Orbiting 250 miles (400 kilometers) above the Earth, it would carry a crew of six in eight. The initial contracts for the space station are worth \$5 billion, but could go much higher if the program progresses as planned.

The agency awarded the con-

tracts despite considerable uncertainty about the willingness of Congress to finance the program at a time of mounting pressure to cut the federal budget deficit.

"Our guess at this point is that there will be enough to go ahead with these contracts, but we don't really know how much," said James C. Fletcher, NASA's administrator, at a news conference at the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland.

The contracts cover the cost of designing and building the station's components, but do not include other costs such as the 19 space shuttle flights required to boost the pieces into orbit.

The selection of the four companies capped years of intense competition in which winners and losers alike spent up to \$75 million each of their own funds on preliminary design proposals and engineering work.

The biggest loser was Martin Marietta Corp., which came away empty-handed after spending tens of millions on its bid.

Officials said the contracts would create 12,000 jobs around

the United States, concentrated mainly in California, Alabama and Texas. Significant work also is planned in Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey.

Congress has not yet determined how much to spend on the station following an agreement negotiated last month to reduce the federal budget deficit by \$76 billion over two years.

Current plans call for the station to be manned and operational in 1996. NASA has asked for \$767 million for the station in fiscal 1988, which began Oct. 1, with spending to rise steadily to about \$3 billion by 1992.

Representative Bill Nelson, a Florida Democrat who is chairman of the House space science and applications subcommittee, said it "remains unclear exactly how much money NASA will receive" in the current fiscal year.

"We do know that NASA's budget will be very tight," he said. Whatever the outcome of this year's budget process, financing is likely to remain a problem for the station in coming years. Crit-

See SPACE, Page 13

Shearson to Buy E.F. Hutton for About \$1 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — E.F. Hutton Group Inc. will be acquired by Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. for about \$1 billion, the managing director of E.F. Hutton & Co. in London confirmed Wednesday.

The executive, Harry Romney, said by telephone that reports of a Shearson offer of \$29 to \$30 per share in a combination of cash and preferred stock were correct.

The merger will create the biggest U.S. investment firm in terms of capital. Shearson and Hutton had resumed discussions recently after breaking off informal merger talks in November 1986.

Mr. Romney said that for each of their shares, Hutton stockholders would receive \$25 in cash and preferred stock in Shearson worth about \$5.

He said Shearson, which is 69.6 percent owned by American Express Co., had outbid Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., a subsidiary of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Merrill Lynch & Co. and Equitable Life Assurance Society of America had expressed interest in acquiring Hutton. Neither Merrill Lynch nor Equitable had made an offer, he said, but both had said they would be willing to discuss an acquisition if merger talks fell through.

Mr. Romney said it was still unclear how the acquisition would affect Hutton staffing and operations.

Once completed, the deal will leave Shearson with a retail brokerage force exceeding 12,000, making it one of the largest U.S. brokerage firms along with Merrill Lynch. The merger will greatly enhance its money-management operation.

Analysis has said Shearson likely would make large cuts in Hutton's staff of 19,000 because of a number of duplicate operations, while attempting to hold on to top stockbrokers and other key employees.

The 84-year-old Hutton has been plagued by inconsistent financial results in recent years, and by a major scandal in 1985 in which it pleaded guilty to 2,000 counts of federal mail and wire fraud stemming from a check-overdraft scheme.

Hutton indicated last year, after

Drexel Seeking NYSE Ventures

By Robert J. Cole

BOCA RATON, Florida — Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. expects to reach agreement soon on a joint venture with the New York Stock Exchange specialist Carl H. Forstheimer & Co., an executive of the investment banking firm said Wednesday.

"We have an application to become a significant specialist on the New York Stock Exchange," said Howard Brenner, a senior vice president of Drexel. He also said that Drexel was exploring potential ventures or acquisitions with other specialist firms.

Forstheimer is a specialist in 26 stocks, including those of Amoco Corp., Johnson Controls and Inland Steel Industries.

breaking off informal talks with Shearson over a \$1.3 billion merger, that it wanted to remain independent. But continuing financial problems, exacerbated by the stock market's October collapse and two severe bond market slumps this year, prompted the firm to seek a buyer or a major infusion of capital.

A number of major Wall Street firms in recent years have sought outside investors or new partners in order to gain access to the massive amounts of fresh capital needed to meet heightening competition in the expanding global financial markets.

Shearson earlier this year sold a 13 percent stake in itself to Nippon Life Insurance Co. of Japan for \$538 million. In May, privately held Smith Barney Inc. was acquired by Primerica Corp. for \$750 million.

Last year, Goldman, Sachs & Co. sold a minority stake to Japan's Sumitomo Bank Ltd. in return for an investment of about \$500 million, and Kidder, Peabody & Co. sold an 80 percent stake to General Electric Co.

(Reuters, AP)

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and various exchange rates for major currencies like British Pound, Japanese Yen, etc.

Classified in London, Tokyo and Zurich, listings in other centers. New York closes rates at Commercial; Franc: To buy one pound; C: To buy one dollar; N.A.: Not available.

Other Dollar Values

Table listing various dollar values for different currencies and regions.

New York rates unless marked * (local rates)

Forward Rates

Table showing forward rates for various currencies and terms.

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Paribas de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SOR); BAI (Lima, Lima, Lima); Goldman (London). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for Eurocurrency deposits and other financial instruments.

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (London), D.M. & P. (London), Lloyds Bank (ECU), Reuters (SOR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Table showing key money rates for various financial instruments.

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo Corp. (London), Credit Transatlantic.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table showing Asian dollar deposits for various currencies.

Sources: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table showing U.S. money market funds and their performance.

Sources: Merrill Lynch, Telebit.

Gold

Table showing gold prices in various locations.

Sources: Reuters.

Comecon Edging Toward Trade Accord With EC

By James M. Markham

BRUSSELS — After three decades of nearly uninterrupted hostility and estrangement, the trading bloc grouping the Soviet Union and its East European allies is moving closer to establishing diplomatic and commercial relations with the European Community.

New moves to normalize the ties with the 12-nation EC began last year in Geneva, and were the first in six years. Previous talks had failed as East-West relations deteriorated and the two sides could not agree on terms of any EC-Comecon relationship.

The negotiations, expected to be completed as early as next year, have been a major foreign policy goal of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and could boost trade across Europe's ideological divide.

West Germany, eager to expand its exports, has been the most vigorous champion of the EC's opening to Eastern Europe. Already, under a peculiar 30-year-old arrangement, East Germany has had access to EC markets, because its exports to West Germany are considered "inter-German trade."

The West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, is known to want to complete the negotiations with the Soviet-led Comecon, formally known as the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, when West Germany takes over the EC rotating presidency for a six-month period on Jan. 1.

"It is the East that has moved to accommodate us and not the other way around," said Willy De Clerq, the community's commissioner for external relations, in an interview at its Brussels headquarters.

Mr. De Clerq noted that it was Mr. Gorbachev who in June 1985 effectively reversed a long-standing Soviet policy of hostility toward the European Community by having Comecon propose a normalization

of ties on terms that were acceptable to Brussels. Previously, Moscow had sought to have East European trade controlled by Comecon, whereas Brussels had insisted on striking individual arrangements with the Soviet Union's six East European allies.

The two organizations are now negotiating a vaguely worded declaration of mutual recognition while Hungary, Romania and

which have been badly hit by the fall of dollar-denominated oil prices and now appear to be slipping into new debt problems. Trade between the two blocs has been stagnant; only 7 percent of EC exports go to Eastern Europe.

"The European Community is now perceived as a reality — and a reality distinct from the United States," said Mr. De Clerq. He added that it was imaginable that Moscow was hoping to exploit its emerging relationship with the EC to try to open rifts between the United States and its European allies.

Yet diplomats emphasize that the community itself has a power of attraction that could tug certain East European countries away from their political moorings.

While West Germany, the community's economic powerhouse, has pushed hardest for the overture to Comecon, other member countries have gone along out of hopes for expanded markets in the East and to avoid the impression that Bonn is making a solo effort. Without opposing the initiative, France and Britain have cautioned against its possible diplomatic pitfalls.

One stumbling block in the joint declaration now being negotiated between the two trading blocs is the Soviet insistence that West Berlin not be mentioned in the text as an EC area covered by all trade agreements. But Mr. De Clerq and other community officials said that this issue is not negotiable.

For a decade, the EC has had an official relationship with China, and it is about to open a mission in Beijing.

Community officials and Western diplomats say that Mr. Gorbachev had several reasons for abandoning the Soviet Union's attempt to shun and isolate the European Community, an effort that Mr. De Clerq likened to a "guerrilla war."

One is that the community has become an unavoidable reality. "It is not normal," explained one top EC official, "that 130 nations are accredited here and our closest European neighbors are a blank spot on our map."

The opening to the community, too, comes as Mr. Gorbachev evidently foresees the need for an injection of Western capital and skills into the flagging Soviet and Eastern European economies.

The EC is also conducting exploratory talks with Poland and Bulgaria, while the Soviet Union and East Germany have so far refrained from making any formal overtures to the community.

Comecon also includes Mongolia, Vietnam and Cuba, which have expressed an interest in benefiting from the new relationship, but EC officials have said they will not be included.

Community officials and Western diplomats say that Mr. Gorbachev had several reasons for abandoning the Soviet Union's attempt to shun and isolate the European Community, an effort that Mr. De Clerq likened to a "guerrilla war."

'It is not normal that 130 nations are accredited here and our closest European neighbors are a blank spot on our map.'

— A top EC official

Advertisement for Eloff Hansson, an international trading house active in pulp, paper, machinery, chemicals, timber, building material, textiles, foodstuffs, steel, consumer goods.

Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a large image of a watch and text: 'The Romulus. An exclusive creation of watchmaking art. In exclusivity in Zurich. 225 Years BEYER.'

Large advertisement for SWITZERLAND Spacious prestige apartments FREE FOR SALE TO FOREIGNERS. Includes details about the 'LES CHESAUX-DESSUS' residential estate and contact information for LES CHESAUX-DESSUS.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

14 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Close

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, 52 High, Low, Close. Lists various stocks and their prices.

(Continued)

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, 52 High, Low, Close. Continuation of stock prices.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, 52 High, Low, Close. Continuation of stock prices.

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Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, 52 High, Low, Close. Continuation of stock prices.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Dec. 3

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for various futures contracts.

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Food

Dec. 3

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for food futures.

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Metals

Dec. 3

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for metal futures.

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U.S. Commodity Panel Postpones Approval of Stock Index Contracts

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission has indefinitely postponed the approval of applications for six new stock index futures contracts because of concerns stemming from the stock market collapse.

Some critics have maintained that existing stock index futures and options contributed to the extreme volatility of the stock market on Oct. 19, when the Dow Jones industrial average plunged 508 points. On Oct. 20, trading in many stock issues was paralyzed as the market tried to adjust to the stunning losses.

The application delay could last months, said William Brodsky, president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, one of the markets affected by the CFTC action.

Bennett Corn, president of the Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange in New York, said federal regulators were concerned about what procedures the exchanges would follow if trading were interrupted again on the stock market.

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange has applications pending for Japanese and British stock indexes and a composite of European and Asian stocks.

The Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange has proposed an international market index based on 50 foreign stocks and American depository receipts.

The Chicago Board of Trade has applications pending to trade futures contracts with the Chicago Board Options Exchange on two stock indexes.

Paris Commodities

Dec. 2

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Ask, Bid, Chg. for Paris commodities.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Ask, Bid, Chg. for Paris commodities.

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London Commodities

Dec. 2

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Ask, Bid, Chg. for London commodities.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Ask, Bid, Chg. for London commodities.

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Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Ask, Bid, Chg. for London commodities.

Dividends

Dec. 3

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Ex-Dividend Date, Yield.

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Ex-Dividend Date, Yield.

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Ex-Dividend Date, Yield.

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Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Ex-Dividend Date, Yield.

S&P 100 Index Options

Dec. 1

Table with columns: Strike, Call, Put, Bid, Ask, Chg.

Table with columns: Strike, Call, Put, Bid, Ask, Chg.

Table with columns: Strike, Call, Put, Bid, Ask, Chg.

Spot Commodities

Dec. 2

Table with columns: Commodity, Today, Prev.

Table with columns: Commodity, Today, Prev.

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Table with columns: Commodity, Today, Prev.

U.S. Treasuries

Dec. 2

Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Ask, Yield, Chg.

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Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Ask, Yield, Chg.

MK Electric, a Target, Is Talking With Siemens

LONDON — MK Electric Group PLC, the British electrical accessories concern, said Wednesday it was holding talks on a possible bid for the company by Siemens AG of West Germany.

MK Electric, subject of a £206.5 million (\$375 million) bid from RTZ Corp., the British holding company, said the discussions "may or may not lead" to an offer by Siemens. MK has asked its shareholders not to take any action on the 550 pence-a-share offer from RTZ.

RTZ already controls a 21.7 percent stake in MK Electric, which also has attracted interest from the French electric components maker Legrand SA. On Tuesday, Legrand raised its holding in MK Electric to 6.1 percent from 2.6 percent after further share purchases in the market.

AMEX High-Lows

NEW HIGHS 3

Table with columns: Company, High, Low, Chg.

Table with columns: Company, High, Low, Chg.

Table with columns: Company, High, Low, Chg.

To Our Readers

Currency option prices were not available in this edition because of technical problems.



First Republic \$25 Million

Blanc to Union



Company Results

United States American Stores

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Plessey Mulls Buying GEC Chip Unit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. LONDON — A week after agreeing to buy the chip-making unit of Ferranti PLC, Plessey Co. said Wednesday that it was discussing a possible purchase of the semiconductor business of Britain's General Electric Co.

Dallas's First Republicbank Expects \$325 Million Loss

DALLAS — First Republicbank Corp. said Wednesday it expected to post a fourth-quarter loss of between \$325 million and \$350 million, and that it would suspend quarterly common stock dividends until economic conditions improve.

Southwest, particularly in Texas real estate, is having an unfavorable effect on First Republicbank's earnings performance. He especially cited a continuing deterioration in current and anticipated appraised market values of real estate pledged as loan collateral and foreclosed properties.

Saatchi Reports 77% Increase In Pretax Profit

LONDON — Saatchi & Saatchi Co., the world's largest advertising holding company, reported Wednesday that pretax profit for its fiscal year ended Sept. 30 was £124.1 million (\$225 million at current rates) from £70.1 million a year earlier.

Southland Revises \$1.5 Billion Financing

DALLAS — Southland Corp. has filed a revised plan for a \$1.5 billion public debt and warrant offering to finance a merger with the investment firm owned by its founding family.

Argyll Group Pretax Profit Nearly Doubles in Fiscal Half

LONDON — Argyll Group PLC reported Wednesday that pretax profit for the six months to Oct. 10 was £75.4 million (\$135 million), almost a doubling from £38.2 million a year earlier.

Herrhausen Set To Be Deutsche's Sole Chairman

DUSSELDORF — Alfred Herrhausen, co-chairman of Deutsche Bank AG, will take charge of West Germany's largest bank when the other co-chairman, F. Wilhelm Christians, steps down in May, Mr. Christians said Wednesday.

Pilots, in Blow to Unions, Settle With Pan Am

NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways has struck a 11th-hour deal with its pilots that could undermine a yearlong attempt by some of the airline's unions to find a buyer for the carrier and replace its management.

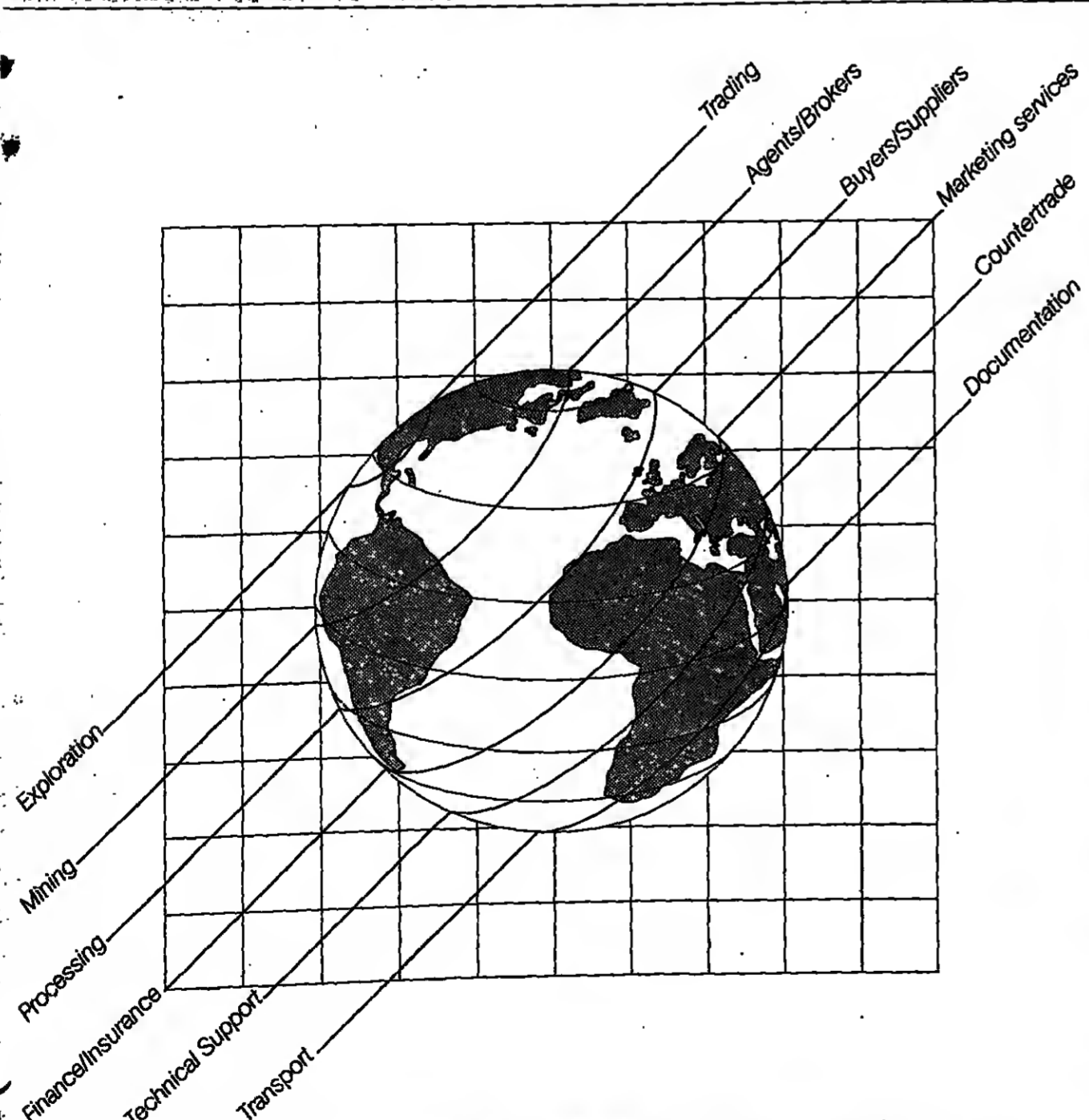
union sources said \$30 million of the pilots' concessions would be in wages and \$25 million in the form of more flexible work rules. Margaret Brennan, head of both the Independent Union of Flight Attendants and the four-union coalition that includes the pilots, flight attendants, the Teamsters and the Flight Engineers International Association, said it was highly unlikely that the other unions would make similar concessions to the current Pan Am management.

SPACE: U.S. Awards 4 Contracts for Station, but Federal Deficit Cuts Loom

Mr. Pike said that many experts see the station as "a capability in search of a mission." Supporters see the station as the gateway to using space as a laboratory for scientific research and commercial applications, including development of pharmaceuticals and high-technology materials for computers.

Analysts said the companies would not make much, if any, profit on the program for years at least. The payoff would come if the station became a launching point for more ambitious exploration and research.

for the contract in what analysts said was the closest of the competitions. McDonnell Douglas won a contract to build the structural framework of the station and its guidance, navigation and control systems. It estimated the cost of the first phase of the work at \$1.9 billion, but analysts think the total value of the contract eventually will be about \$4 billion.



Metalgesellschaft. Strong Links to World Markets. In today's turbulent world of raw materials, only a few companies have the knowhow and multiple facilities to cope with the complex and often volatile dynamics of the international marketplace. One of these companies is Metalgesellschaft.

Through its own international network of skilled professionals, joint ventures and partnerships, Metalgesellschaft is also active in fields as diverse as environmental technology and plantbuilding, chemicals and metallurgy.

METALLGESELLSCHAFT AG Reuterweg 14, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1 Telephone (09) 159-2231 MG COMMODITY CORP. Ballindamm 17, D-2000 Hamburg 1 Telephone (40) 339191-9 METALLGESELLSCHAFT LTD. Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3R 6DS Telephone (7) 626-4221

Advertisement for Abbey National. Text: 'NOW, WHEREVER YOU ARE IN THE WORLD, YOUR MONEY GROWS BEST IN JERSEY.' Includes an image of a globe and a picture of an Abbey National account card. Text on card: 'ABBEY NATIONAL (OVERSEAS) LIMITED ACCOUNT CARD'.

Advertisement for DP America Growth Fund. Text: 'Weekly net asset value on 27-11-1987 U.S.\$ 18.50 Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange'.

Advertisement for Indigo. Text: 'Indigo is not a licensed broker. Indigo is not a licensed broker. Indigo is not a licensed broker.' Includes contact information for Indigo in Malaysia.

AND MORE... (Small text at the bottom left)

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower in New York Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The dollar fell Wednesday in New York against major foreign currencies, hurt by a report from unnamed sources that the White House was unwilling to take action to support the currency.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source: Reuters.

ment to stabilize currency values, economists say. But doubts crept in during Wednesday's trading when Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg of West Germany appeared in a role out an early Group of Seven meeting, and when the Bundesbank announced that it would not hold a news conference after Thursday's meeting, dealers said.

Gold Prices Ease By \$2.50 in N.Y.

NEW YORK — Gold prices eased Wednesday as dealers sold on expectations that a cut in West Germany's discount rate would boost the dollar.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.6460 Deutsche marks, down from 1.6555 at Tuesday's close; at 132.45 yen, down from 133.40; at 5.5920 Swiss francs, down from 5.6310, and at 1.3465 Swiss francs, down from 1.3565.

BONN: Reaction Mixed on Package to Stimulate West German Economy

(Continued from Page 1) — I see real change in attitudes concerning macroeconomic policy with both the central bank and the government.

Markets Focus on Odds of Bundesbank Rate Cut

By Ferdinand Protzman International Herald Tribune FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, is expected to cut its discount rate Thursday to 2.50 percent from 3.0 percent, senior Frankfurt banking sources said Wednesday.

Nippon Life Sees Dollar Lower Yet

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE TOKYO — Nippon Life Insurance Co., Japan's largest private institutional investor, predicted in a report Wednesday that the dollar would fall to 125 yen next year, mainly because of Japan's huge trade surplus.

Japan Rules Out Rate Cut

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE TOKYO — Satoshi Sumita, the governor of the Bank of Japan, said Wednesday that the central bank would not lower its discount rate further in accordance with any cut in West Germany's rate.

The British pound also gained against the dollar, closing at \$1.8205, compared with \$1.8105.

and bankers, the government's move was not expected to have much impact, but many still greeted it as an indication that the government was at least recognizing the need to take initiative.

The West German banking association, BDB, said it was doubtful that the plan would be enough to stimulate the economy.

Nippon Life also said it expected U.S. economic growth, as measured by gross national product, to fall from 3 percent in calendar 1987 to 1.8 percent in 1988.

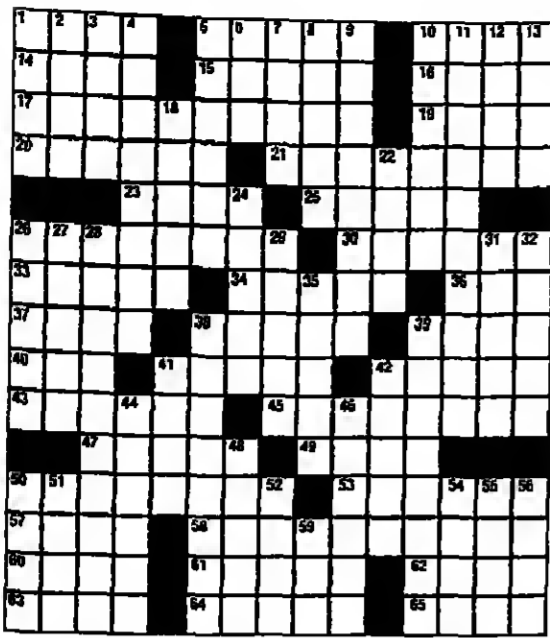
The dollar plunged to record lows against the British pound and the yen on Monday, then rebounded Tuesday after the Bank of Japan intervened in the Tokyo market.

Wednesday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. The composite by the AP consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Large financial table with multiple columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in '86 High Low 4 P.M. CTR. Net High Low 4 P.M. CTR. Includes various stock listings and market data.

Advertisements for 'AERS UNION' and 'uman anager'.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.



ACROSS

1 Goals
5 Twiggy broom
10 One of a cautionary trio
14 Boodle
15 Soprano
16 Lucine
18 Malay canoe
17 Incredible
19 Layers
20 Hemoglobin
21 Table doly
22 Pope's partners
25 Gawk
26 London and Paris, e.g.
30 Heretofore, to the Bard
33 Brings home the bacon
34 Egyptian dancing girls
38 Protein synthesizer in genes
37 Long, exhausting march
38 So long in Sevilla
39 Mint
40 Knight or Weems
41 Speedy
42 Bearmate, e.g.

DOWN

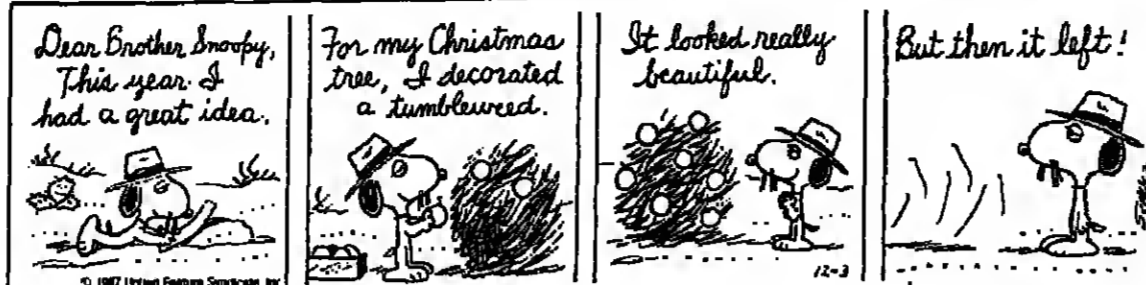
1 Famed lioness
2 This may be proper
3 Inside into
4 Skier's maneuver
5 Type of grass
6 Second-largest bird
7 Coarsely ground corn
8 Certain exams
9 Dugongs' cousins
10 Area
11 Incredible

43 Critter
45 Cold-shouldered
47 Round dance
49 —majestic
50 Wry expressions
53 Gemus
57 Amplitude
58 Incredible
60 Polynesian demon
61 Natterjacks
62 Mine entrance
63 Nickname for Elizabeth I
64 A Laidler
65 Cincinnati team
38 Earmark
39 List or register
41 Part song
42 Lazy
44 See 23 Across
46 Read carefully
48 Cuban dollars
50 Kind of bag
51 Mechanical procedure
52 Radio output: abbr.
54 He wrote "Isabelle"
55 Novelist
56 Corps' bosses
59 Epicurean

12 Chaplin's widow
13 Ancient history
18 Donnybrook
22 Favorite U.S. city
24 "Susie" author: 1947
28 Peloi a basket
27 West German city
28 Incredible
29 Wilier
31 In the bag
32 Declined
33 Motorist's day's-end quest
38 Earmark
39 List or register
41 Part song
42 Lazy
44 See 23 Across
46 Read carefully
48 Cuban dollars
50 Kind of bag
51 Mechanical procedure
52 Radio output: abbr.
54 He wrote "Isabelle"
55 Novelist
56 Corps' bosses
59 Epicurean

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



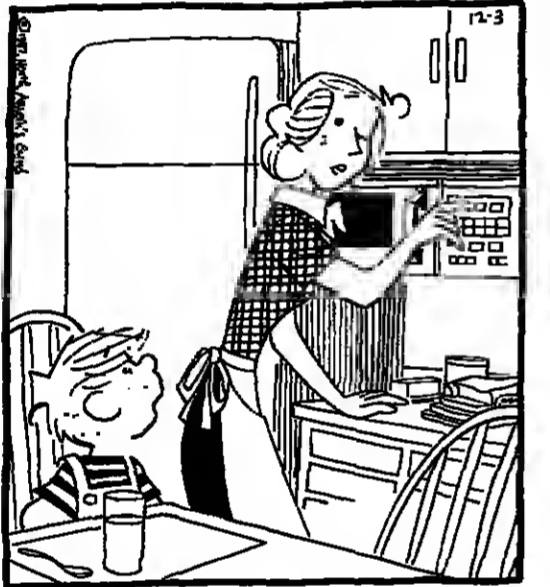
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M IN A HURRY. CAN YOU PUT THE MICROWAVE ON FAST FORWARD?"

REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WHAT DID YOUR HUSBAND SAY WHEN YOU BROKE THAT EXPENSIVE VASE?

CYDER
ROHNO
GELISH
KRUNEB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumble: MERGE DELVE VANDAL PRIMED
Answer: Insights that are not "called for" are often late—DELIVERED

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	17	12	Bangkok	32	24
Austria	13	8	Hankow	15	10
Berlin	14	9	Hong Kong	24	18
Bombay	32	24	Kobe	16	11
Buenos Aires	20	15	London	11	6
Calcutta	32	24	Manila	28	21
Cairo	22	17	Osaka	16	11
Chicago	18	13	Seoul	20	15
Columbus	15	10	Singapore	30	23
Dallas	18	13	Tokyo	16	11
London	11	6			
Los Angeles	18	13			
Madrid	15	10			
Miami	24	19			
Manila	28	21			
Medan	30	23			
Mexico City	23	18			
San Francisco	15	10			
Sao Paulo	20	15			
Singapore	30	23			
Tokyo	16	11			
Washington	12	7			
Yokohama	16	11			

World Stock Markets

Closing prices in local currencies, Dec. 2

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	3,218.25	+12.50
Bombay	1,234.56	+15.20
London	2,567.89	+10.10
Manila	1,890.12	+8.30
Paris	3,456.78	+18.40
Singapore	2,123.45	+12.60
Tokyo	1,567.89	+9.70
Yokohama	1,234.56	+7.80

Stocks

Company	Price	Change
Amgen	45.25	+0.12
Boeing	78.10	+0.35
IBM	120.50	+0.20
Microsoft	35.75	+0.15
Oracle	22.40	+0.10
Walt Disney	48.90	+0.25
Yield	4.5%	

SQUANDERING EDEN: Africa at the Edge

By Mori Rosenblum and Doug Williamson.
291 pages. \$19.95. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1250 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, Calif. 92101.

Reviewed by Barry James

LUSIVE behind "numbing statistics of dubious reliability," a great tragedy is in the making, according to the authors of this polemical and topical survey of Africa.

Because too little thought is given to balanced long-term development, and too much cash is poured into schemes that often benefit the rich but leave the poor with "plundered land," the authors argue that "huge tracts of Africa are dying in stages" as rangeland deteriorates, forests get pushed back and wildlife species are driven from their habitats. Stewed development is made worse by corruption on a massive scale and the inexorable pressure of unchecked population growth.

"The victims are not only the individuals who wither away waiting for food, but also entire societies, populations of game, prey and predators, and the land they lived on." May is the cause, the authors insist, not nature.

Mori Rosenblum, a senior Associated Press correspondent who knows Africa intimately, pooled his notes with Doug Williamson, a scientist working in the Kalahari region of southern Africa. "Over two decades," they write, "each of us had seen similar things and drawn the same conclusions."

They argue that African societies have gone astray because they have ignored native talent and respect for the environment in favor of imported and frequently misguided solutions to their development needs, be it Marxism in Ethiopia or International Monetary Fund medicine in Ghana.

African farmers can grow grain in soil "a Nebraska would use for cement," and African market women possess keen capitalist instincts, yet such skills are too often ignored or underexploited, the authors say. Instead, "outsiders and African leaders alike have treated the people on whom development depends as passive bystanders. Outside assistance has

BOOKS

overwhelmed some of their skills, and the young are not learning them."

The authors do not argue against emergency food aid when people are starving, but they say that all too often "ill-timed food aid floods African markets, just as African farmers harvest their crops," thus driving down prices. Wealthy countries find it more expedient to give away food they don't need than to help Africans grow and, above all, transport their own food.

There has been no shortage of aid. In the 16 years ending in 1986, Western donors sent \$116 billion to sub-Saharan Africa. But much of it was money wasted. "A lot went back to donors, paid out to experts for dubious advice," the authors say. "Africans stole some and wasted more. Some of it went to badly conceived projects which ruined good land and dispersed productive societies and even more went to prop up corrupt, tyrannical, or simply ineffectual governments."

What is left over for the continent's future? "It is time outsiders stepped back and let Africans take the lead," they say. Help is needed, not interference. Aid is needed not in short bursts when famine tugs the heartstrings but steadily and consistently over the years to "help Africans regain their confidence, pick up their own rhythm and rescue their own future."

Barry James is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	O	G	S	A	T	E	C	A	R	I	O	B
A	S	E	A	U	R	S	A	O	L	I	V	E
I	S	A	R	S	E	A	R	N	I	L	E	S
C	A	R	D	S	H	A	R	P	V	E	E	R
O	E	I	L	S	U	N						
H	A	S	N	T	R	E	E	L	S	O	F	F
A	L	L	I	E	D	I	L	E	S	L	I	E
B	L	A	C	K	J	A	C	K	D	E	A	L
E	I	N	L	E	V	E	S	L	I	N		
R	E	T	R	A	C	E	D	S	L	E	D	S
S	T	R	O	P	T	W	E	N	T	I	O	N
T	R	A	D	E	B	A	I	T	C	O	E	D
A	T	I	M	E	D	A	I	D	I	T	A	I
B	O	S	S	I	A							

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If an intermediate player is considering buying a bridge book, he is entitled to ask, "How much will it tell me that I did not know before?" The answer may be, "Nothing, a little, quite a lot or a great deal." One of the rare books that get the "great deal" rating is "100 Winning Bridge Tips" by the Australian expert Ron Klinger. The reader who wishes to verify whether Klinger's tips would help should cover the East-West hands in the diagram and plan the play in six no-trump. East has opened with a weak two-spade bid, and the spade ace is held up for a round. What next?

If you plan simply to cash your club winners, you have missed the point and should study Klinger's tip: "When running suits like K-Q-J-x opposite A-10-x-x, you can choose the order in which the winners are played, and may be able to force the opponent shorter in the suits to make two or more discards before receiving a useful signal from his partner." Thinking on these lines should produce the right answer. If anybody is going to have a discarding problem, it must be West, for East cannot be long in both red suits as well as spades. So we must start with the king, queen and jack of clubs. West has no trouble yet. He throws a diamond, but he will have to guess next time, with no substantial clue, when the fourth round of clubs is led from the South hand. There is a slight clue pointing in the wrong direction. With his actual hand, South might have doubled two spades for take-out in the hope of finding a heart fit. So West is quite likely to throw a heart and allow the slam to make. But if South misplays the clubs and leads the fourth round from the dummy, East can throw either red eight to suggest a doubleton. And West will count carefully and save his hearts. That particular Klinger tip is really for the experts, many of whom would miss the point in the play of the clubs. The other 99 tips are not quite on the same high plane, and therefore extremely suitable for players of moderate strength.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	3,218.25	+12.50
Bombay	1,234.56	+15.20
London	2,567.89	+10.10
Manila	1,890.12	+8.30
Paris	3,456.78	+18.40
Singapore	2,123.45	+12.60
Tokyo	1,567.89	+9.70
Yokohama	1,234.56	+7.80

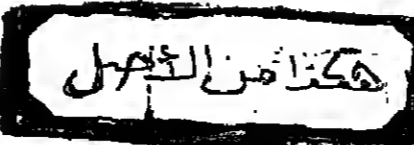
To Our Readers

Montreal stock prices were not available Tuesday due to communications problems. We regret any inconvenience to readers.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY. A CONCISE OVERVIEW OF TRADING ON MAJOR WORLD STOCK MARKETS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND A LOOK AT LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS — WORLDWIDE

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Becker Has New Slant for Masters

By Peter Alfano New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was good to be in Leimen, West Germany, Boris Becker said, where he could sample his mother's cooking and spend time with friends he rarely sees.

In the past three years Becker was swept off his feet in a whirlwind of events that were often beyond his control. Returning home on occasion gives him a chance to catch his breath and reflect on a relatively brief but tumultuous tennis career.

On Nov. 22, Becker turned 20. Many people his age have never been away from home. Becker, though, is already an experienced world traveler, better known in his country than the chancellor, a subject of intense scrutiny and great expectations.

He doesn't pine for the days when he was just one of the boys at the local tennis club. But he does appreciate how uncomplicated those times were. Falling into an old routine two weeks ago — even temporarily — was refreshing.

"When I'm together with the guys, it gives me a chance to think about what has happened to me the last few years. I think, 'What did I do to get there?'"

What he did was extraordinary. He won Wimbledon in 1985, at 17, becoming the youngest men's singles champion. He won again the next year, solidifying his position as a superstar and arguably, the most popular player in the world.

It was too much success, too soon, but no one apologizes for winning Wimbledon. "If I could choose, though," Becker says now, "I would win Wimbledon for the first time at 20. I think I would have enjoyed it more and dealt with it better."

The past three years have been rewarding and exciting, but on occasion also humbling and disappointing. Becker is ranked fourth in the world — quite an achievement for a 20-year-old — but at the Masters



Boris Becker, coping with questions at a press conference in New York before the Masters.

tournament, which began Wednesday night at Madison Square Garden, he was facing questions about his comeback plans for next year.

He has won only three tournaments in the Australian and French Opens, but lost in the second round at Wimbledon and the fourth round in the U.S. Open. Wimbledon was especially crushing. "I'm not the Wimbledon champion anymore and you can't be happy about that when you're a tennis player," Becker said.

But it's not so much that he misses the wins as it is that he misses the losses. "I've learned so much this year about life," he said, "I realize that nothing good comes easy. And I realize that, maybe, I don't want to make it to the top too quickly. I might not stay there very long."

Becker cited the problems that Bjorn Borg and John McEnroe had after becoming No. 1. He said he thought that Ivan Lendl's slow but persistent climb insured a longer stay at the top. Only three years ago, Becker would address the subject of burnout, saying his career was only starting.

"Now, I am kind of an oldie," he said with a laugh in his voice. "I had to learn all this on my own."

With a nation watching his every move, however, Becker does not have the luxury of working out problems in privacy. He remains a

national hero, even if the West German news media there have tried to knock him off his pedestal.

"I couldn't understand that at all in the beginning," Becker said. "I can deal with it now. The people see me as a different kind of human being. For them, I bring two hours of good feeling when I play. That means a lot to the average guy who works 9 to 5. And it's a big honor for me."

The UNICEF experience taught him to be more careful about the choices he makes. Becker has spoken out against apartheid in South Africa. He has said he does not plan to play there again. Yet he is still on a United Nations blacklist for having been to that country with a junior team at the age of 16.

"I am more than a tennis player," he said. "I am an ambassador of sports, like Maradona and Mike Tyson. We stand for something. I think that politics is not thingy and sports another, but people like sportsmen, not politicians. They think we can do more."

How he will do this week is anyone's guess. In the round-rbin phase, Becker will face Jimmy Connors on Thursday, Brad Gilbert on Friday and Lendl on Saturday.

"I think I can play like I should," he said. "I'm eager and in a different groove. I want to show people that the guy in Leimen can still hit a few tennis balls pretty good."

Tyson to Defend Against Holmes Jan. 22

United Press International

NEW YORK — Larry Holmes, a 38-year-old grandfather, says it's time to teach 21-year-old heavyweight champion Mike Tyson some respect.

Holmes, who held the heavyweight title for more than seven years, will end a 21-month layoff when he challenges Tyson Jan. 22 in Atlantic City, New Jersey. When the two met at a news conference Tuesday to announce the fight, Holmes was upset at what he considered a snub by Tyson.

"I always shake hands with my opponents," said Holmes, who is 48-2 lifetime. "When I reached out to shake Mike's hand, he pulled away. I'm a people person. I'm a people's champion. I know how to treat people, and when Mike Tyson learns that he'll be a great human being."

But he did praise Holmes as a fighter. He said it is unfair to liken Holmes to other heavyweight champions — such as Jack Johnson, Joe Louis and Muhammad Ali — who failed miserably in comebacks.

"I take the fight seriously," Tyson said. "You can't compare Holmes to those other fighters because they no longer had anything to offer their opponents. They were shot. Larry Holmes can still fight. He went 15 rounds in his last fight and he won. They just didn't give it to him."

That was a 15-round split decision loss to Michael Spinks on April 19, 1986. Spinks had

taken Holmes' International Boxing Federation title with a close decision in their first bout the previous September.

Holmes is expected to earn \$3 million and Tyson at least \$5 million for the scheduled 12-round.

Tyson said the Holmes fight should be tougher than his last bout, a seventh-round knockout of Tyrell Biggs Oct. 16. "You can't compare a guy who was a world champion for over seven years to a guy who only won an Olympic medal," he said.

Tyson became the unified heavyweight champion when he won a 12-round decision over Tony Tucker Aug. 1. To take the IBF belt, he won the World Boxing Council title from Trevor Berbick last year and the World Boxing Association crown from James Smith in March.

Swiss Women's Cup Ski Team Not Panicky — Yet

United Press International

VAL D'ISERE, France — It's not time to hit the panic button yet, but Switzerland's women ski racers are off to a distressingly slow start this World Cup season.

After three events, the team that dominated the world championships last winter with an eight-medal haul and produced world champions in all four race specialties has yet to hit its stride.

Coaches and competitors are counting heavily on top finishes in downhill Friday and Saturday to put things right.

Sixth-placed Vreni Schneider is currently the top-ranked Swiss woman in the overall standings with 21 points, well behind the 40 Yugoslav Mateja Svet, the leader.

"After what we did last season, it will be hard to match our finishes," said Brigitte Oerli, third overall in 1986-87 behind overall titlist Maria Walliser and Schneider.

Walliser and cup downhillist Michela Figini are top hopes for

the season-opening downhill on the 2.1-kilometer (1.3-mile) Olympic terrain at Val d'Isere this weekend. Figini clocked the second-fastest time, 2:04.05 minutes, on Tuesday's first day of downhill trials; she also topped Wednesday's practice with a 1:21.14 showing.

Walliser, the world champion downhill, on Tuesday was timed in 1:22.52 — the day's 22nd-fastest clocking. "It's always a bit nerve-racking before my first race of the season," she said.

Swiss coaches put their charges through a rigorous training program at Val d'Isere, at a altitude of 3,500 meters (11,480 feet). "We're in shape," said Jean-Pierre Fournier, the head women's coach. "We know the girls are fine."

The skiing-mad Swiss sports press, however, has begun drawing its own contrasting conclusions. "The End of the Swiss Dominance" was the headline in the newspaper Blick after Saturday's giant slalom in Streviere, Italy, where

Schneider's 10th place led the Swiss women. Lausanne's Le Matin took a moderate stance with a race story under the headline "Nn Panic."

But on Monday in Courmayeur, Italy, Anita Wachter led a 1-2-3 sweep by the Austrian women; the best Swiss finish was Brigitte Gaudin's 11th place.

Training staff members said a victory would eliminate the tension in the Swiss camp. "A place on the podium in France would do a lot for our confidence," said one coach.

NBC's Falling for the Knight Gambit

By Michael Goodwin New York Times Service

NEW YORK — That sports broadcasters are generally two parts business to one part journalism is an inevitable conclusion for anyone who watches and listens carefully. But over and over again, the incident comes along that clearly depicts just how out of balance the television business is.

Consider the case of NBC-TV and Bobby Knight.

The network holds the rights to the 1988 Summer Olympics and has been searching for an additional basketball commentator. Among those it has considered is Knight, the coach of Indiana, the defending national collegiate champion.

The championship was the third Knight has won at Indiana and it added to the many accomplishments of his 22-year career, during which he has amassed a 735 winning percentage. A winner for sure.

But Knight is almost as well known for his loser's behavior. There was his conviction, in absentia, for assault on a policeman in Puerto Rico eight years ago. In 1981, he got into a shouting match with a fan from Louisiana State.

In 1985, he threw a chair across the court as his team was losing. And less than two weeks ago, he forfeited a game against the Soviet national team by pulling In-

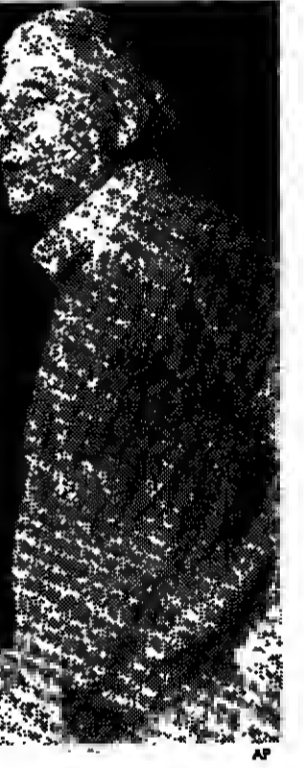
diana — behind by 23 points — off the court early in the second half after he had received his third technical foul.

Michael Weisman, the executive producer of NBC Sports, called the latest incident unfortunate and said it was "clearly a mark against Bobby Knight" in NBC's Olympic hiring sweepstakes. Yet Weisman said the network has made no decision about whether to offer Knight the job.

Knight's behavior, of course, is not incidental to NBC's initial interest in him. Apart from being a successful coach, he is controversial; controversy builds audiences, and audiences mean money. Would more viewers tune in if Knight were broadcasting?

NBC is not alone in succumbing to such temptations. For there are several broadcasters who have been victims of questionable behavior, such as Ken Stabler and Jim Brown. Without excusing their behavior, it is fair to draw a distinction between what they did in their private lives and their public performances. Stabler and Brown performed as professionals, but did not always live at the same level.

Knight, on the other hand, has contaminated his professional achievements with boorish public behavior. And he shows no signs of improving with age.



Bobby Knight

That Indiana continues to tolerate his tantrums, as long as he wins, is on excuse for NBC to do the same. Winning is not everything, and even show business should have some limits.

SCOREBOARD

Football

National Football League Leaders

Table with columns for National Conference Team Offense, National Conference Team Defense, Individual, and Quarterbacks. Lists teams like San Francisco, Washington, St. Louis, etc., with stats for yards, touchdowns, and points.

Basketball

National Basketball League Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Tuesday's Results. Lists teams like Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, etc., with win/loss records and game results.

College Sports

U.S. College Results

Table with columns for Football, Basketball, Soccer, and Hockey. Lists college teams and their results in various sports.

Transition

Table listing various sports organizations and their members, including American League, National League, and various regional leagues.

EMPLOYMENT

Table listing job openings and services, including Domestic Positions Available, Auto Tax Free, and various employment agencies.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Table listing international services, including Auto Shipping, Auto Tax Free, Low Cost Flights, and various international agencies.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

Table listing low cost flight options, including Air Shuttle to Europe, Athens Category Hotels, and various flight services.

ART BUCHWALD

Wooing the Wimp Vote

WASHINGTON — "George Bush is making a mistake," Whiner told me. "In what way?" I asked. "By declaring he is not a wimp because he is alienating the wimp vote in the country."



"So what?" "He needs a lot of wimps to win the election." "I didn't know there were wimps," I said. "There are a lot more of us than there are of them," Whiner said. "And don't forget wimps vote as a bloc."

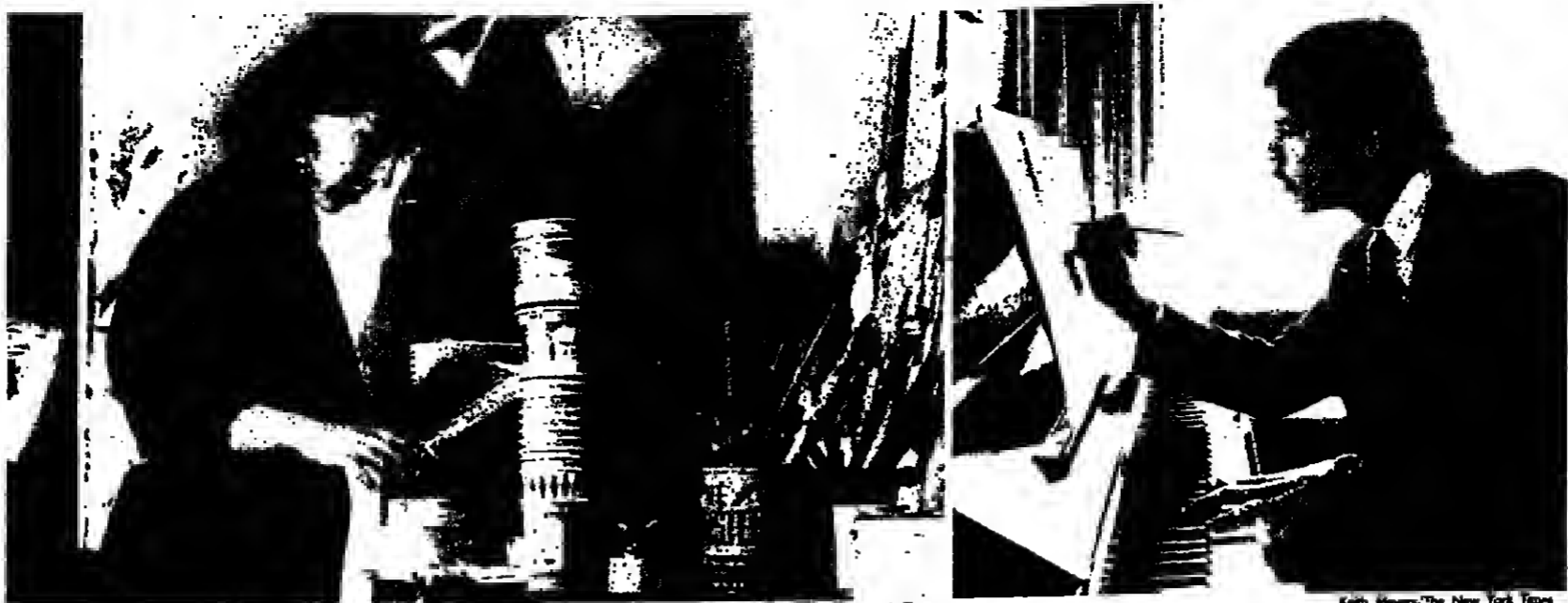
House Votes to Make Sousa March Official

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has unanimously approved legislation to designate John Philip Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever" the national march of the United States.

A similar bill passed the Senate on Nov. 6, so the House action sends the measure to President Ronald Reagan for signature. The White House has said the president is not opposed to the legislation.

Sousa was born in Washington in 1854. He joined the U.S. Marine Corps in 1868 as a band apprentice, and led the Marine Band from 1880 to 1892, when he formed his own band, with which he toured in the United States and abroad. He wrote "The Stars and Stripes Forever" in 1896.

Out but Not Down in Bohemian New York



Abbaye Smith, a painter, discovered need for discipline; Kenneth Fuchs, a composer, endured housing "horror story."

NEW YORK — James Fitzsimmons eats candy bars for lunch because they are cheaper than a sandwich, thinks twice about parking with \$1 for a subway ride and has rid his vocabulary of the word "laid."

Fitzsimmons, a 22-year-old production intern at Playwrights Horizons, an off-Broadway enterprise, is one of thousands of aspiring young artists who live in New York City's marginal neighborhoods and work at low-paying jobs to seek success.

Many come, starry-eyed and ready to suffer, but discover the reality of Bohemian life and quickly retreat to more lucrative professions or to graduate school. Others remain, but housing troubles, wardrobes of hand-me-downs and years of counting pennies can send even the most committed artists into bouts of self-doubt.

"I knew it would take a lot of work, and it is taking every bit of energy that I thought it would," said Kenneth Fuchs, a composer who has weathered nearly a decade in New York working toward his big break. "It takes a lot of perseverance, a really kind of simple faith in your own work."

Regardless of the difficulties, the migration of the young to New York City shows few signs of slowing. Hayes B. Jacobs, director of the writing program at the New

School, said writing workshops are in demand. Joseph W. Polisi, director of the Juilliard School of Music, said applicants are plentiful. "Establishing your career in the Western world means establishing your presence in New York," he said.

The young may agree, but many of them find life in New York increasingly difficult. Less than a decade ago, aspiring artists lived in deteriorated Manhattan neighborhoods, but are now likely to rent apartments in Inwood, in upper Manhattan, or in one of the other boroughs.

For those who remain in Manhattan, doubling up in one-bedroom apartments has been replaced by bunking two to a studio apartment, or four to a one-bedroom unit.

Fitzsimmons shares an apartment with a friend, cooks at home and, like many artists, is plugged into an odd-job network. He worked over the summer to save enough money to enable him to take an internship that pays him \$70 a week. His style of living, he said, could eventually become tiresome, but for now he feels "lucky to have all these great opportunities."

Fuchs, who is completing his doctorate in music composition at Juilliard, knows what it is like to become weary of the artist's struggle. Until two years ago, he lived in a rent-controlled brownstone near Juilliard, where he paid \$650 a month for an apartment he shared with a friend. The

building was purchased, and after a two-year court battle, Fuchs was evicted.

High rents forced him to settle in Inwood, where he pays \$850 a month for a smaller apartment and must make a long subway commute to Juilliard. "It was a New York horror story," he said. "Something changed after that. I still believe in my music, but I'm not sure that I want to put up with the hassle. The older I get, the more I learn that the quality of life is important."

Douglas Grabowski, another intern at Playwrights Horizons, lives with his parents in New Jersey and has postponed paying his student loans to be able to work at Playwrights for \$70 a week.

"I wish I had more money," he said. "But I decided in my last year of school that I wanted to be happy my first year out of school rather than well off. It scares me because I think after this year is up, where will I go next, but with references from here, maybe I could read plays for a little money."

Some of those who have left New York have returned for another go-around.

Abbaye Smith, 29, a painter who graduated from the Tyler School of Art in Philadelphia, moved to New York City in the early 1980s, but she confessed being an artist being a part of the social scene and found little time to paint. "I always wanted to be a painter, but didn't know what it would take," she said. "I was so

young I didn't realize I had to be so disciplined." Smith is again pursuing her art here and shares a flat with a friend. She works on displays in retail shop windows, or designing textiles. The rest of the time she paints at a studio cooperative. The flat she shares is uncomfortable at best. Privacy is nonexistent, she said, and no matter how nice the roommate, living with another person's quirks is not fun.

Vicki Hickerson, who is appearing in the Christmas show at Radio City Music Hall, said she once had a roommate who bought a gun. Hickerson moved out. In another instance, she said, a roommate's best friend dropped in from out of town and stayed.

The smallest break for any artist, however, seems enough to erase the bad experiences. Several years ago, Fuchs wrote the playwright Lanford Wilson and proposed adapting one of Wilson's plays to music. It worked, and the play is to be produced at a workshop at the Circle Repertory Company.

"The musical gives me fuel for the next 10 years," Fuchs said, but he admits to having low points. "I have learned to appreciate every theater performance I go to and the good clothes that I have," he said. "But I am getting a little frustrated and bored with being a Bohemian. I'm not expecting to be rich in five years, but it would be nice if the pressure would let up a little."

Two Césarine Notebooks

Are Donated to Museum Two Paul Césarine sketchbooks valued at \$4.5 million have been donated to the Philadelphia Museum of Art by Walter Ammann, the publisher and former U.S. ambassador to Britain. Césarine apparently used the same sketchbooks throughout his career, drawing in whichever one came to hand. The museum staff said the 81-page collection of sketches began in the early 1870s and did not end until after 1900. Césarine died in 1906.

Prince Charles urged city planners to repair what he called "damage of architects who have wrecked the London skyline as 'desecrated the dome of St. Paul.' Do we still have to strive to be stunted imitation of Manhattan the 39-year-old heir to the British throne asked a gathering of planners as he attacked the proliferation of skyscrapers. 'You have given this much to the Luftwaffe when it knocked down our big towers, it didn't replace them with anything more offensive than what we did that,' Charles said. British architects reacted by saying Prince Charles's criticism would provoke debate but was fuzzy, out-of-date and mistaken. Francis Tibbalds, the next chairman of the Royal Town Planning Institute, said: "It is a valid criticism of what happened in the 1950s and 1960s but I would not accept as a criticism of what is happening now." Norman Foster, who designed the Hong Kong and Shau Hui Bank headquarters in Hong Kong, said he agreed with Prince's architectural opinions but as he agreed with his holistic approach to medicine. But he added: "I do not think the Prince of Wales would go so far as to prescribe care of cancer for the body, yet feels qualified to prescribe a cure for the cancer of our cities."

King Baudouin of Belgium named the French choropgraph Maurice Béjart, 59, a Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown. A founder of the Ballet of the 20th Century left Brussels this summer after a stay of 27 years following conflict with the director of La Brussele opera. Béjart said he was excited to seek new artistic challenges with a new dance group in Liège, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Advertisement for International Classified, featuring various job listings and business opportunities under the heading 'International Business Message Center'. Includes sections for Real Estate, Employment, Business Opportunities, and Relocation Services.

Advertisement for Europe Intelligence magazine, featuring the headline 'The grim cycle of famine has returned to Ethiopia and the world is warned to prepare for the renewed shock of what is taking place there. The Sunday Times, London'. Includes subscription information and contact details.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'In Ko' and 'Page 17 FOR MORE CLASSIFIED'.